The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,062—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
L. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th „
* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „
* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th „
* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „

he Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, altar, Plymouth, and London.

* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No sengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from indisi to London by the Mail route can be ained, and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

avy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at gon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon the previous day.

Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p. m. on day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only d-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of ving their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* pan and Vancouver.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, veying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers r Australia tranship at Colombo:—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for ina and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at y port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
MPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
ESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and NDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
RIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
ISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

EAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

NCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other routes.

TEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	21st June.

nnecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

r further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
ssoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
SPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

ssengers can book through to London (Overland from rseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies rty Hours.

ach Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for st Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
raham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

RINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. oked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS ND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

NDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

AVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth rding to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railay Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

NTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, avail by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at al ces of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, ris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied om any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military fficers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident ued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

AFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

EREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when e Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

EREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every ion of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

ook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

RINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickin Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for al Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 9, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ALASKA" REFRIGERATORS.

TREACHER and Co. have just imported a fresh stock of these excellent REFRIGERATORS. They are made of solid American Ash, with richly carved panels fitted with bevelled Locks, Brass Furniture and Patent Syphon, and are Charcoal-Filled and Lined with Zinc.

THE "ALASKA" is so perfectly and scientifically constructed that the Cold, Dry Air, by its constant circulation, keeps it sweet and clean.

No.	Size.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
33	31 by 19¼ by 47½	102 0	114 0
41	35 by 21 by 49	118 0	132 0
53	46 by 30 by 60	210 0	235 0
*141	35 by 21 by 49	128 0	144 0
*148	39 by 24 by 53	154 0	172 0
230	34 by 26 by 72	172 0	190 0

* These two numbers have in addition a Porcelain Lined Water Cooler, furnished with Tap.

SOLID ASH ICE CHESTS.

These are made like the Refrigerators, with an inside body of odourless wood, lined with zinc, and are handsomely finished. They are firmly built, with strong Shelves and an Ice Rack, and are Charcoal-Filled.

No.	Size.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2	30 by 19 by 26½	40 0	45 0
4	34 by 22 by 32	56 0	63 0
5	38 by 24 by 34	70 0	78 0
6	44 by 27 by 36	86 0	96 0
111	44 by 26 by 36	86 0	96 0

Other makes and styles of Refrigerators and Ice Chests from Rs. 11 to Rs. 250. For full description see Catalogue, page 70.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELLULAR CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CELLULAR SHIRTS
FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season,

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort................From Rs. 5

Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c................From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

	inches long,	in boxes of
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
"ALADDIN."
WEDNESDAY,
"ALADDIN."
THURSDAY (By General Desire),
"BOCCACCIO."
FRIDAY,
"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
(The First Time in Bombay),
"LES MANTEAUX NOIRS."
Libretto by HARRY PAULTON, the funniest ever written.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1893.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITERS.

THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER has for fifteen years been the Standard, and is to-day the most perfect development of the Writing Machine, embodying the latest and highest achievements of inventive and Mechanical Skill.

FREE LESSONS TO ALL BONA-FIDE PURCHASERS.

For Particulars apply to the STAR TOBACCO COMPANY, Medow Street, Fort,

SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. WARDEN AND CO.,
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FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL!

IN all cases use at once Squibb's AGUE SPECIFIC, the King of all Fever Remedies: a wonderful cure, acting as at Charm, instantly relieving most annoying symptoms of Fevers, Ague, Chill, &c., and enabling the sufferers to battle against the disease and recruit their strength. Re. 1, Mixture or Pills, of all Chemists.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in Accordance with the Rules passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, held ton the 10th instant, the Committee have appointed WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1893, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Election of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor in Council for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

The BALLOT-BOX will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p. m. on the above day.

By Order of the Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 22nd May, 1893.

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New Patent Safes of Sizes.
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[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

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PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
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Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

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By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of bookpackets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, silk handkerchief, gold ring, silver box, watch, costume bodice belts, candlesticks, boots, clothes, paper, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting umbrellas, dhoturs, coats, hat, trousers, blankets, silver ring, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of Bussorah fowls and geese.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1893.

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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

MR. P. A. CHURCHWARD will act as Manager of THIS BRANCH until further Notice, the undersigned having proceeded to take charge of the Head Office of the Bank at Madras during the absence of the Secretary and Treasurer on leave.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, May 1893.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, it being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BARODA TRAMWAYS.

IT is HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR'S wish to have TRAMWAYS constructed within the CITY and SUBURBS of Baroda.

Suitable concessions will be granted to a Company undertaking the work, and the undersigned is prepared to receive before the 15th of June next proposals for the construction and working of the line.

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GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
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SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq., M.A.
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References are invited to the Trustees and to Parents of Past and Present Pupils. A List of these and an Illustrated Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Poets Corner, Westminster, and at the Office of this Paper.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
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Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
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3½ " " " 4 "
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
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" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
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1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income	£1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your li send for Prospectus and all particulars of th different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assuran Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	Rs.	7	7	
At age 25	do.	"	8	5
At age 30	do.	"	9	7
At age 35	do.	"	10	14
At age 40	do.	"	12	11
At age 45	do.	"	15	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONAT RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one ye payment): No fines for reviving elapsed Policie and every modern improvement in Life Assuranc granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and a further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger propo tion of Funds to the Assurances i force than any other Life Offic doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuse than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annuall and can be taken in reduction o Premium, or added to the Su Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full valu of every Premium paid, the intere on the Society's Investments bein sufficient to pay all expenses, i cluding Dividend to Shareholde nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Deat

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Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagio Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any d scription, are positively carried out of the system taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTUR the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansi and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cann be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. I the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pa for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bo To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PIL warranted to cure all discharges from the Urin Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitution Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free f Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chem and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Wo Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUN DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Ga* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free,*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	"
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS,

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to su matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Want or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the chan of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Adve tisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Marine Court re s. s. Khiva, 11 a.m.
Address to Dr. Blaney, Marine Lines, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

Presentation of an Address to Dr. Blaney.—The "Blaney" Club gives an address to Dr. Thomas Blaney prior to his departure for Europe, to-night, at 9 p.m., on the Club's premises, situated at the Wellington Street, Marine Lines. Dr. Kavasji Hormusji has consented to preside on the occasion. The proceedings of the day will be terminated by a musical entertainment.

Drowned in the Harbour.—The Chief Officer of the s. s. Felbridge, now lying in the harbour, reported to the police, on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m., that a Mahomedan labourer, accidentally fell into the sea, on Saturday evening, at 5-30. Immediately a rope and a piece of wood were thrown to him, and a boat put out, but just as the boat got close to the man, he sank, and did not rise again.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening. :—

Quadrille	Neue Melodien	Strauss.
Overture	Il Conte D'Essex	Mercadante.
Polka Mazurka	Emily	M. Relle.
Finale	Stradella	Flotow.
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet	K. Waldteufel.
Scena-ed Asia	L' Assedis Di Aslem	Verdi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burglary at Arthur Road.—Kazee Abdool Karim Kazee Noor Mahomed, a bookseller, residing at Bhisty Mohola and Arthur Road, reports to the police, that about 2 a.m., on the 21st instant, three persons entered his wife's house, at Arthur Road, by climbing over a wall, and broke open a tin box, a wooden box, four drawers, and a wardrobe, and stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments and Rs. 26 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,700.

Theft on Board a Ship.—Mr. Davies, the Chief Engineer of the s. s. Karagola, reported to the water police, that whilst the vessel was lying at Cutch Mandvie, a gold watch, with his initials "G. E. D." engraved on the cover and also a silver watch, open face, and a chain, long link pattern with a half gold mohur attached, of the collective value of Rs. 400, were stolen from his cabin. The property was placed under a pillow in his bunk.

Bandora and the New Council.—According to the regulations issued by the Commissioner, Northern Divison, a special general meeting of the Bandora Municipality was held on the 11th instant. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves and Dr. D'Monte were unanimously elected representatives to vote for a Member of Council. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, pleader, High Court, Bombay, was nominated a candidate for the new Legislative Council, being duly proposed and seconded by the above-named gentlemen.

Death from Excessive Drinking.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Pydhownie, touching the death of Noormahomed Ismail, a dealer in empty bottles, aged twenty years. He was addicted to excessive drinking. On the night of Sunday last, whilst under the influence of drink, he went to a musjid and slept on its steps, and the following morning he was found dead by a policeman. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

A Rash and Negligent Act.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Orlof Anderson, an officer on board the s. s. Felbridge, appeared yesterday to answer a charge of doing a rash and negligent act on the 20th instant. The accused saw a labourer, named Mahomed Hoosein, committing an offensive act on the starboard gangway. The accused loosened the tackle, and the man fell into the water. Immediately a rope and a wooden plank were lowered, but they could not reach him. A boat was then put out, but as they got close to the man, he sank, and did not rise again. The case was postponed, pending the discovery of the body of the deceased labourer, and the accused was liberated on his own recognisance in a sum of Rs. 2,000, and also a surety for a like amount.

The Parsee Marriage Association.—The following programme of lectures and sermons has been arranged for this season :—(1) Erwad Jivanji J. Mody, B.A., will lecture at the Novelty Theatre on "The Sanctity of Marriage and the Dowry Custom"; (2) Mr. Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji's lecture at the Framji Kavasji Institute, on "The Mercenary Element in Parsi Marriage"; (3) Erwad Dorab Dastur Peshotan's sermon at the Wadia's Fire Temple; (4) Mr. Rastam Barjorji Paymaster, B.A., will lecture at the Alahi Baug, out of Fort, on "The danger to Parsi Society by reason of the Dowry Canker; (5) Dr. Pestanji Naoroji's lecture, at Maneckji Sett's Wadi, Fort, on "The Duty of Parsi Parents with regard to Marriage"; and (6) Mr. Pallonji Barjorji Desai on "The Antiquity of the Marriage-Tie and the Necessity of encouraging it among the latter-day Parsis," at Kama Baug, Khetwady. In accordance with this programme the first lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jivanji J. Mody on Wednesday next, H. M. the Queen's Birthday, at 5 p.m., at the Novelty. The lectures and sermons are open to Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

The Late Miss Hoare.—A very handsome tablet in "rose" bronze has just been executed by the artistic firm of Cox, Sons Buckley, and Co., [illegible] London, in memory of Miss Hoare, of the Mission, in Bhowanipore and the Sunderbunds. This tablet [illegible] in the old English style; the letters being of the type of the XVIth Century, very legible, and beautifully engraved, and enamelled, the chief letters being "lubricated." It is a fine specimen of the best English work. The text of the commemorative inscription which is engraved on this tablet is as follows:—To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Angelina Margaret Hoare, of Staplehurst, Kent, Born May 17, 1843. She came to Calcutta in January 1876 in response to a call from Bishop Milman, and during sixteen years of unceasing work she founded the Diocesan Mission House in Bhowanipore and established many schools in the Sunderbunds. She fell asleep, January 10, 1892, aged 48, among those for whom she had lovingly laboured in the spirit of her life's motto: "Rejoice ever more."

Memorial Window to the late Mr. George Yule of London and Calcutta.—There has just been erected in the parish Church of Dunottarr, Stonehaven, N.B., a very beautiful window, to the memory of Mr. George Yule, of London and Calcutta. This window has been erected by his widow and forms a most artistic and enduring "souvenir," in Mr. Yule's natal place. The window consists of four "lights" in all, each light being lancet-headed in the style. The two central lights contain the scene of "Christ's sermon on the Mount;" on the one side is seen the figure of the Saviour seated; He is teaching the people, who are assembled round to hear His words; on the other side are shown various types of the multitude which followed the Saviour, such as the Jewish "rabbi" or teacher, his "phylactery" bound on his forehead; the Roman soldier, with his golden helmet and warlike mein, leaning on his sword; the man and woman of the "people"; and the children plucking the wild flowers of the grassy place, where they have met to listen to the words of the Master: all these figures are listening to the wondrous words of the "Beatitudes" in that great sermon. Under this subject the following text is inscribed: "In memory of George Yule, of London and Calcutta, born at Stonehaven, 1829. Died 1892. This window is erected by his widow in loving remembrance." In the right hand light is shown the Christ speaking of the lilies. Here again He is surrounded by the people, attentive to His voice, and beneath are these words: "Consider the lilies of the field how they grow." On the left hand is the scene of "Christ blessing little Children"; this is most sympathetically treated, and the Saviour appears here in as a being of mercy and love. These words are inscribed beneath: "Suffer little children to come unto me." The four lights are surmounted by rich canopies of gold and silver tabernacle work, and their scenes rest on elaborate bases of the same type. All this fine window has been designed and executed by the old and well-known artistic firm of Messrs. Cox, Sons, Buckley and Co., of London and New York. It is carried out in the same style and material as the windows, which still exist in York Minster, Malvern, in Fairford Church (Gloster), and also in Rouen, Rheims, Brussels, and elsewhere. The colours form an integral part of the vitreous substance of the glass itself, and therefore, like the antique glass, it is not subject to change, either from light or climate. Its effect is very rich and mellow, just such an effect as one sees in the lovely old windows of the 14th and 15th centuries, when glass-painting had attained its greatest degree of excellence in this country.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; cost less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

ADDRESS TO A MILL MANAGER.

On Saturday last, the operatives and clerks of the Soonderdas Mill, under the presidentship of Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas, principal partner of their agent's firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., presented their manager, Mr. Edwards, at the mill premises, Byculla Flats, with a suitable address, on the occasion of his departure for home on leave. The address, which was enclosed in an engraved sandal-wood box, after acknowledging his tact, care, and good judgment, through which the operatives, despite the dulness and depression of the market, were supplied with fair quantity of work, and upon his prompt mode of dealing with all their possible grievances in all matters touching their working condition in the mill, concluded with a prayer for his *bon voyage* with his family and children and his speedy return to resume charge of the mill. The chairman, addressing those present, said that on an occasion like this when the sterling good qualities and endearing character of a mill manager were reciprocated by the work-people, whose expression took the shape of an address would consider himself failing in his duty if he, as one concerned with mill management, were not to say a few valedictory words to his manager on the occasion of his departure. Within his experience of work-people, he said, he knows no better illustration of the fact than that these men, ignorant and illiterate they were, were always ready, and considered it their bounden duty to recognise at an opportune time the good and humane treatment they received from their managers. The address spoke of the high esteem and veneration, in which Mr. Edwards was held by them, while in charge of the mill. Good managers, wherever they went by their genial disposition, attracted work-people towards them as friends, and won their affection and confidence, making them willing in the performance of their work. After advising the operatives and clerks to maintain harmony and accord in their dealings with their superiors, the chairman concluded by wishing Mr. Edwards a happy voyage and a safe return. Amongst those present, were Messrs. Dharamsy Soonderdass, Goculdass Narronjee Gordhandas Soonderdas, Lukmidas Waljee, Framjee T. Mirza, T. H. Parekh (assistant to the agent's firm), Mr. Boon Khesvala, and others. After distribution of floral presents, the ceremony terminated.

THE WRECK OF THE "EARL OF SHAFTESBURY."

The official inquiry into the loss of the ship Earl of Shaftesbury, instituted by the Receiver of Wrecks, was held at the port of Galle, Ceylon, on the 12th inst. by Mr. Ievers, at the Customs Office, when the following depositions were recorded:—

DEPOSITION OF THE CHIEF MATE.

John Lloyd Jones, sworn, deposes as follows:—That he is the chief-mate of the ship Earl of Shaftesbury, of the port of London, of the registered tonnage of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight tons, her official number being eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and forty-six. That the said ship is owned by the Earl of Shaftesbury Ship Company, Limited, residing at 147, Leadenhall Street, in the city of London. That the said ship was rigged as a four-masted sailing ship, that she was built of iron at Leith in the year 1883, and that she is classed—(not known). That the crew consisted of twenty-eight hands, including deponent, that the deponent's certificate is a certificate of master, and is numbered 07585. That said ship was in ballast. That said ship had on board no passengers. That the said ship proceeded from Bombay on her intended voyage, as named below, on the 2nd day of May last past, at 2-30 p.m., the weather being moderate and the wind blowing from the south. That at the time of sailing as above, the said ship was well found and a first class one. That the said ship was bound for Diamond Island in Burmah. That the said ship proceeded on her said intended voyage, as above stated, from Bombay, at about eight to ten knots an hour, and was making a capital passage. That on the 7th instant, the weather being very squally, and the wind in the south-west, blowing unsteadily, and with a moderate sea from the south-west, I was in charge from 8 p.m. till midnight. At eleven o'clock, the loom of a flash light by the ship's steering compass, bearing about north-east by east, was seen. I sent G. C. Trufant aloft to count the seconds between the flashes. Going aloft myself, I counted the seconds between the flashes and found them about 45. The captain came on deck at the time at once, and stated that it was the Point de Galle light, so I took no further concern, as he was an old trader here. I was relieved at 12; the second officer being in charge with the captain on deck, At 2-30 or thereabouts, I felt the shock of the ship striking, I jumped out in my sleeping suit and went down the hold to see if she was making water. I could hear the water coming in. The carpenter at the same time reported eight feet of water in the hold. I came up and at once ordered the chief boatswain to clear away the life-boats, at the same time ordering the star-board watch to lay aft to take in the after canvass. The captain said "what had I better do"? I told him to beach the ship at once, at the same time I ordered the second mate to sound. I let go the gaft topsail and spanker foot-out-haul myself, the helm being hard up at the time. I then said to the captain "wont you try to save some of the papers"? He said "let them take their chance with other things." While speaking, the ship gave one plunge, the captain sprang for the rigging and I followed him. We were standing on the poop of the ship. When I came to the surface I was swimming, and saw some one, whom I believe was the captain, swimming behind me. One of the ship's boats had broken adrift, and coming up the bow first struck me on the legs and turned me over, and I believe the same boat killed the captain by striking him on the head. When found, his head was found completely scalded. I have since examined the chart, and I am quite sure that the point struck was the Passi Rocks off Akurelle point, and the ship lies in that place between the seven and eight fathoms marked in the chart. When I gave over my watch the course was East-south-east by steering compass, making it about East by South by standard. I heard nothing about any alteration of the course. I saw no land before going below, nor did I hear any land reported after going below. That thirteen men came ashore in the life-boat, and deponent and eight others were taken off the rigging at daybreak by native canoes sent off by the Collector. That the loss on the said ship is estimated by the deponent at £30,000 sterling. That in consequence of the loss of the said ship, six lives were lost by drowning or casualty, the remainder, twenty-two in all, viz., the chief officer and crew, being saved by boats. That in my opinion the cause of the casualty was an error of judgment by the captain in mistaking lights, and it might have been avoided by proper observations, if they were possible, but were not possible owing to squally weather. That the above contents are in all respects correct and true to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

DEPOSITION OF THE CARPENTER.

William Guest, sworn:—I was carpenter on board the "Earl of Shaftesbury." I turned in about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, and was awake in my berth when I heard a cry of "Land ahead." I got up and looked over the port rails, and seeing that the ship was right head on to the land, I went back and dressed myself. Before I went below I heard the captain give order to brace up the yards. She had not then struck. When I returned (in about three or four minutes) dressed, the ship struck. I did not hear any order to the man at the wheel. When she struck she was running fore and aft with the beach—parallel to the beach. When I came on deck the second mate and captain were there. After she struck the captain told me to sound the well. I did so and found no water. In two or three minutes I sounded again and found eight feet of water in the hold. Mr. Jones, the chief officer, had at the same time gone down the hold. He was in sleeping drawers. I think that from the time she struck there were about seven minutes when she gave a heavy lurch over on her port beam and sank.

DEPOSITION OF MANUEL ROGERS.

Manuel Rogers, sworn, states:—I am an able seaman. I was at the wheel at 2 o'clock a.m. on the night in question. I was steering S. E. by E. half south. The man who was before me at the wheel gave me this course. The captain was on deck when I took the wheel, and the second officer. I heard a cry of "Land," and I got the order "hard down your wheel." I did so and soon after that she struck. The chief officer then cried "Hard up and run her for the beach." Before she could reach the beach she foundered, and as I was alone, I got into the jigger-rigging.

DEPOSITION OF HENRY BOOKER.

Henry Booker, sworn:—I went on the look-out at 2 o'clock on the night in question. There was moonlight. About ten minutes after I went on watch I cried out "Land on the lee bow." Before that we had seen the light for a long time. The captain came forward with the glasses. Soon after that she struck. I don't know anything more about it.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE FIGHTING IN CHILAS.

THE DESPATCHES.

Despatches regarding the action fought at Chilas on March 5th are published. A letter from the Adjutant-General says: "Sir George White shares Lieutenant-Colonel Durand's regret for the loss of Major Daniell, and his appreciation of his bravery and soldier-like qualities, and his Excellency also endorses Colonel Durand's opinion of the gallant behaviour of Lieutenant Moberly and the officers and men of the Body Guard."

Colonel Durand in his despatch, dated March 30th, forwarding a report by Lieutenant Moberley, stated that the Chilas garrison, was three hundered strong, but on March 5th owing to convoy and other duties the available men were only two hundred and seventy of the Kashmir Body Guard regiment. He goes on to say: "For some time Major Daniell had received warning that an attack was preparing which was to take place on the night of the Mahomedan feast known as Shab-i-Barat. Unfortunately some mistake was made in calculating the night. Major Daniell believed it to be that of the 2nd and 3rd, and on the 3rd of March he wrote that everything was quiet, and there was no sign of the enemy. So confident had he become that no attack was intended that he gave Lieutenant Moberly permission to go shooting from the 4th—a permission of which that officer fortunately did not avail himself. Further, I found that a patrol, which had been habitually for some week sent in the afternoon to the ground about a mile to the west of our camp, from which a very extended view, embracing the road down to the Indus Valley for several miles, can be obtained, had, on the afternoon of the 4th, been stopped by Major Daniell's orders. Had it moved out as usual the collection of the enemy opposite the Hodar stream must have been observed. But for the circumstance that a party of the enemy broke into a house in the village in search of a man employed by me, and that they fired a couple of shots at his servant, it appears to me that everything very like a surprise of the post would have occurred. The mistake in dates was most unfortunate. I have nothing to add to Lieutenant Moberly's account of the actual fighting, beyond my thorough concurrence in the opinion expressed by him as to the behaviour of the Body Guard Regiment. I have ordered a Committee to assemble to report on the cases of men recommended by Lieutenant Moberly for the Order of Merit. A very careful examination of the ground has convinced me that Major Daniell's attack, though extremely gallant, was faulty in conception. He was killed at a point, to reach which he had led a portion of his men through a raking cross-fire. Moreover, his attack forced Lieutenant Moberly to stop all fire from the walls of our fort, and deprived the attack of valuable support. From what I could discover it appears that he was confident of thoroughly defeating the enemy, and that his one fear was that they would not stand his attack; consequently, it became an encircling one, and by cutting off the enemy from all avenues of escape, led to unnecessary loss on our side, while probably not increasing that of the enemy, who, if attacked only in front and flank, would have been driven out into the ruined fort, and into the open beyond. The enemy carried off the rifles and belts of seventeen dead sepoys. Their loss has been extremely heavy. There are more than hundred and twenty men buried in Chilas itself, and from information obtained there is no doubt that their loss in dead has amounted to from hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty with numerous wounded. The fire of our men was very deadly owing to the crowded condition of the enemy; the number of hits to rounds fired being between three and four per cent. The enemy came from as far as seventy miles down the Indus below Chilas, and comprised levies from Koli, Palas, Patan, Jalkot, Sao, Kotgala, Sazin, Tangir Darel, Harban, Hodar, Thur and Chilas. The Jalkot and Sao men lost very heavily, the former losing two headmen. The Tangiris also had a leading man killed. At present the Chins, that is, the States on both banks to Sazin, have had enough. The Koli and Palas men were slightly engaged, and are said not to wish to join any new confederacy; but the Jalkot and Patan men are determined to return if they can raise another force and get help from below. I would desire to recommend Lieutenant Moberly very strongly to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. Throughout a most trying day this young officer behaved with marked gallantry and coolness. In the first attack on the village he led his men very gallantly, killing three of the enemy with his own hand. His retirement, after being wounded, was cool and methodical, and saved his party from destruction. His action, after Major Daniell's death, showed, in my opinion, marked coolness and nerve, more especially considering the fact that he had been wounded in the head and stunned, and he was throughout the day of the 5th and the following night suffering from the effect of his wound. The disposition made by him to cover the retirement of the remains of Major Daniell's attacking party, the rapidity with which he seems to have re-established perfect order (no easy task when one-third of the storming party were killed and wounded), his quiet and efficient arrangements to hold the post, all reflect the greatest credit on him. His example had evidently an excellent effect on the men, and I venture to think that his conduct is deserving of special recognition. In conclusion, I wish to express my deep regret at the death of Major Daniell. It would be difficult to find a more gallant officer, or one more experienced in frontier warfare; and short as the time was during which he served under me, it was long enough to make me appreciate his soldierly qualities, his directness, and loyalty."

The report by Lieutenant Moberly gives a spirited account of the action. He writes under date March 8th:—"On the morning of the 5th instant, about 3 a.m., I was awoke by a sepoy of the guard over the north-eastern entrance of the Fort, and he told me that a large number of armed men, with drums and flags, were advancing, beating drums and shouting. I woke Major Daniell and went round the tents, waking up the sepoys, who at once fell in and lined the walls. We waited there till the enemy came within two hundred yards, and then Major Daniell gave the order to commence fire. We did so by volleys, and the enemy at once retired into the village, firing as they went, but without doing any harm to us. It was too dark to see how many there were, but I should think that there were not less than a thousand or thousand and two hundred. They then began building low stone breastwork on the ruins of the old fort. I was then ordered by Major Daniell to take 35 men down and attack the village. This was, as I found afterwards, about 3-30 a.m. I advanced with half the number of men extended, firing volleys, and the other half in support, and when within some 70 yards of the village, I ordered up the support and charged. During the advance two sepoys were wounded. We found the village full of men with guns, who fired and threw stones at us. We cleared the first line of houses, after some fighting, killing about twelve or fifteen of the enemy, and wounding some more. Jamadar Gan Singh, of the Body Guard Regiment, here captured a standard, and altogether behaved with conspicuous gallantry. We were again advancing when I was struck by a bullet on the head, which stunned me. On coming to my senses I found that my men had not advanced any more, and as I did not feel equal to the task of going on myself, and as besides the enemy were beginning to creep round our flank, I ordered the jamadar to retire. During the retirement one man was wounded, and on arriving at the Fort I discovered that one of my personal orderlies was missing, and I have since found out that he was shot through the brain in the place where I was shot, and in the dark he must have been overlooked. I remember seeing him beside me at the time. The enemy kept up an incessant fire on us from then till about 8-30 a.m., when they almost entirely ceased, but without doing us any damage. Major Daniell had meanwhile determined to attack the village and sangar with as many men as possible, so he ordered the attacking party to fall in at 9 a.m. It was only possible to get hundred and forty men together, as he had to leave some hundred and twenty men in the Fort, as the enemy by this time had crossed the Botogah Nala, and had also taken up a position on a hill to the south-east of us, thereby entirely surrounding us. He marched out from the south-eastern entrance of the Fort, and making a circuit began to advance on the western side of the village. Meanwhile, we in the Fort kept up as heavy a fire as possible on the village and sangar. Major Daniell's advance appears to have been in two parties. Half the sepoys, under Subadar Man Singh, went straight at the village, and gained the outer edge of it, where they remained throughout, keeping up a heavy fire on the enemy, who remained in the village, returning the fire. The other half, under Major Daniell, went below the village, and then advanced up on the eastern side of it, passing by the mosque, which was full of men. Close here the Major was shot, and then Adjutant Nain Singh appears to have closed all round the village, inclining so as to unite with Subadar Man Singh's company. It was about this time that Adjutant Nain Singh was also killed, as well as Subadar Bir Singh. Subadar, Man Singh had been wounded, and was brought into the Fort, and has since died of his wounds. On hearing of Adjutant Nain Singh's death Jemadar Gan Singh collected all his men together and retired. This was about 11-30 a. m. As regards this report of Major Daniell's attack, it is only what I can hear from native officers who took part in it, as until 11 a. m. we got no news in the Fort; but we could see that there was some hard fighting going on in and about the village. About 11 a. m. the wounded men began coming in, and then Major Daniell's orderly came and said that the Major had been killed, shot through the head and the body. About this time we saw the sepoys gradually retiring, and firing, being pursued by the enemy, whom, however, they held in check. Just then I heard that Adjutant Nain Singh and Subadar Bir Singh and a lot of sepoys had been killed in the village, and at the same time news came that the sepoys were running short of ammunition, so I sent out a party with some boxes of ammunition, to cover the general retirement. Here I wish to mention particularly the gallant conduct of Sepoy Mangalu, of the Body Guard Regiment, who, though wounded in the leg, nevertheless stuck to his box during the retirement. Another gallant action was performed by another sepoy of the Body Guard Regiment, Sepoy Bahadur Gurung, who rushed back along some fifty yards to within a hundred yards of the enemy, under a very heavy fire, and picked up and brought in on his back a wounded sepoy who was lying there. I collected all the men, as they retired, and lined the walls, as the enemy were collecting to advance. We drove them back into cover, and until 2 a. m. next morning desultory firing was kept up."

Lieutenant Moberly then describes how he sent letters to Bunji, conveying the news of the attack, and proceeds:—"We stood in our places all night, expecting a fresh attack, but towards morning everything got suddenly quiet, and when it got light we could see no signs of the enemy. I did not like to advance, fearing an ambush, and besides the Sepoys were very exhausted, and I ordered them to turn in and sleep, and fall in again at one o'clock, keeping a strict look out, and determined, if nothing more was heard, to advance on the village for reconnaissance about 2 p.m. About one o'clock we captured a Chilasi, who said all the enemy had retired down the river, and also a dak man, who had brought the dak from Ges the night before, and who had been captured by the enemy, and his dak seized. He also said that all the enemy had retired, so I ordered an advance on the village, which was found to be empty. They had left forty of their dead lying on the ground, and besides large numbers of freshly-made graves showed where they had buried the remainder. From news since received I estimate their loss as at least two hundred and fifty killed, besides some forty or fifty wounded. The total number of the enemy, including men all round us in the Thak and Botogah nallas, and on the other bank of the river, must have been four thousand or five thousand at least. We recovered all our dead bodies, two or three of which had been mutilated after death. Major Daniell was, it appears, struck simultaneously by two bullets, one through the brain and one which entered at the left side and came out just behind the heart, so that his death must have been instantaneous.

Our casualties were: I British officer, 3 native officers, and 20 rank and file killed; 1 native officer and 21 rank and file severely wounded; 1 British officer and 5 rank and file slightly wounded. I have only the highest praise for the sepoys of the body Guard Regiment in garrison here, who showed the greatest courage, and have behaved splendidly throughout."

Lieutenant Moberly then recommends Jamadar Gan Singh and thirteen sepoys for the Order of Merit, and mentions Jamadar Nathu, Hospital Assistant Bawani Dass, Munshi Golab Khan, and seven sepoys as also deserving of reward. In a footnote he says that six of the wounded are not expected to live; and adds that the enemy carried off a considerable number of their dead, so their loss probably amounted to three hundred and fifty killed and fifty wounded.

THE RESCUE IN THE RED SEA.

The following letter from the captain of the Peshawar to the Officer Commanding the Highland Light Infantry will be interesting to all friends of the Regiment in these parts:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. s. s. Peshawar. Suez, 28th April 1893.

The Commanding Officer, Highland Light Infantry.

Sir,—Thinking that perhaps you, your officers, and the Regiment generally would like to hear of any deed of gallantry performed by a member of the Regiment, it is with great pleasure I write to let you know of such an action being performed by Captain Spencer William Scrase-Dickins under the following circumstances:—The ship was proceeding up the Red Sea at eleven and-a-half knots an hour with a fresh head wind and considerable head sea, when a lascar belonging to the ship fell overboard. Captain Dickins, who was lying in a chair on deck sea sick, immediately jumped overboard to the relief of the lascar. The ship was stopped, a boat lowered, and with great good fortune both Captain Dickins and the lascar were picked up. The excitement on board was tremendous—we are a full ship,—many of the women being in tears. I am happy to say, that although somewhat exhausted, Captain Dickins, after a strong internal application, a good rub down, and a sleep, appears this morning none the worse for his gallant deed.

I shall forward an account of this circumstance to my directors, with a request that they will communicate with the Horse Guards and Royal Humane Society.

(Sd.) J. F. Jephson, Commander.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF MAY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Nagpur, Shalapur and Madras, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small all over the country. Readings are highest at Mysore and Coimbatore, and lowest to the east of Raipur and Masulipatam. Gradients are very steep. Winds to the east of Longtitude 77° are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Ajmere, Bhuj, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Poona and Bhuj, 22 at Ajmere and Nagpur, 20 at Akola, 18 at Allahabad, Rajkot, Khandwa and Sholapur, 16 at Amraoti and 14 at Delhi, Neemuch, Malegaon and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 12° below the normal at Negapatam, Madras, Bangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad, Malegaon, Khanwa and Bhuj, and 7° above it at Masulipatam. The minimum is from 5° to 8° in excess at Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur and Nagpur, and 6° in defect at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Allahabad and Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Rangalore. Humidity has increased considerably all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Veraval, and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Goa, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The wind observations at Raipur and Masulipatam show that the abnormal barometric depression noted in the reports of the last two days lies to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay, where the weather is very unsettled and a strong gale appears to be blowing. This disturbance has a great tendency to move northwards along the east cost. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and local showers are probable. The baric gradients are very steep and strong winds with gales are to be expected in all districts except on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin where moderate to fresh winds are probable. Colombo reports about half of an inch of rain, a rough sea and south-west wind with a velocity of 12 miles an hour.

W. SUTHERLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 22.

The following are Monday's observations:—Pressure again is changed by small amounts, except in Behar, North Bengal, Assam, and Burma, where a brisk recovery is taking place. A slight depression is crossing the north of the bay from east to west as it moves, and gives passages to the monsoon winds, which prevail generally over the south of the bay and Burma, and rain which is general in Burma will probably extend to Assam and Bengal. Easterly winds are extending up the Gangetic Plain; elsewhere there is little change. The mean temperature is considerably above the normal in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and considerably below in Burma; fairly normal in other provinces. The highest maxima recorded are 111 degrees at Jacobabad and Allahabad.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Commander J Wilson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 130 deck passengers.

The steamer Sultan, 1,775 tons, Commander W F Collins, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c, with the same bottom cargo from Calcutta and 804 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Laju, 1,246 tons, Commander J Reid, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cochin, in ballast The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The steamer Caldy, 1,759 tons, Commander E H Lilley, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Grimsby, brought a cargo of 3,758 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The steamer Ramore Head, 2,913 tons, Commander T W Calmont, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (27th April), brought a cargo of 5,146 tons coal The vessel is consigned to Messrs John M Heyn and Co.

The steamer Afghan, 1,439 tons, Commander R Barton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (15th April) via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 603 packages gunpowder The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	Liverpool	27-5	Sir C Forbes
B	C. Maclean	1486	Roberts	Amsterdam	24-5	F Muir
D	E. Castle	1873	Valentine	Antwerp	25-5	K Nixon&Co
E	C. Ranold	1338	Young	Madras	23-5	F Muir &Co
F	Afrikander	1793	Hebback	Amsterdam	26-5	W&AGraham
G	Chilka	1450	Wilson	Mauritius	22-5	M Mackenzie
H	Oberon	1768	Grate	Hamburgh	29-5	J Mackintosh
K	Satrunji	547	Fakeera	Marmagoa	23-5	Shpd &Co
M	Laju	1246	Reid	Not fixed		J Mackintosh
N	Ramillies	1903	Richard	Marseilles	24-5	K Nixon&Co
O	Iregenna	1690	......	Glasgow		K Nixon &Co
P	Trewidden	1682	Stevens	Havre	25-5	K Nixon
Q	Bentola	1767	Filmer	Antwerp	26-5	T Morrison
30 tons crane	J Tucker	1667	Vengelly	Odessa	28-5	K Nixon

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S.	Kaveri	513	Abubaker	Bhownugger	22-5	Sheprd &Co.
,,	Brahmini	523	Badrao	do.		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Windsor	1798	Raeburn	Trieste & Venice		T Morrison
2	Amana	1798	Raeburn	Trieste, &c		T Morrison
3	Sin'pore	2341	Ottavia	N & Genoa	30-5	F Branchi.
4	Alberta	3161	Davis	Antwerp	26-5	T Morrison
6	Booldana	2200	Harrington	Calcutta	26-5	B I S N Co
7	Imperator	2348	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyd's S NCo
8	Emir	2620	Robson	Antwerp		K Nixon &Co
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Havre	23-5	K Nixon&Co
10	Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	Dunkirk		K Nixon &Co
11	Santiago	460	Mayur	Mauritius	23-5	H S Siddick
15	Arab	2722	Nash	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon
16	Resolve	2034	Elcoate	Dunkirk		W&A Graham
18	Paula	285	Prayman	Mauritius	29-5	H S Siddick

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, May 23.)

H. B. Mudlark	304 tons	Bombay Port Trust
Tug Princess	193 ,,	Bombay Port Trust

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Afghan s.	Barton	London, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Sultan s Chilka s	Collins Wilson	Jeddah, &c. Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Siam, for Aden, &c.
,, Lalpoora, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
,, Naseri, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Pachumba, for Kurrachee, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel	Commander	From
16	Kistna s	Foster	Rangoon, May 9.
	Goorkha s	Day	London, April 6.
	Pindari s	Ellery	Suez, April 28.
	Coromandel s	Wheler	London, April 14.
17	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Singapore, May 3.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Bombay, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.—Steamer Niobe.
May 17.—Steamers Ethiopia, British King, Kasara and Virawa; and barque Le Champenois.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel		From
19	Clan Mackenzie s.	......	Glasgow.
	Nawab s	......	Calcutta.
19	Rudesheimer s	......	Hamburg.
	Niobe s	......	Calcutta.
	Secundra s	......	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel		To
17	Scindia s	......	Rangoon.
	Nowshera s	......	Negapatam.
	Umzinto s	......	Galle.
	Clan Fraser s	......	London.
	Henzada s	......	Galle.
	Putiala s	......	Rangoon.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
May.					
4	Ramillies	Richards	Cardiff	9	Bombay
	Mayo H M's I M	Fenny	Somali coast.		
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	15	Bombay
6	Lapwing H M's	Dare	Sea		
	Sheik-Ber-khud	Baker	Somali coast.	9	Somali coast
8	Dalmally	Wilson	Akyab		Port Said
	Vindobona	Mersa	Trieste		Bombay
	Rosetta	Gadd	London		Bombay
9	Singapore	Canepa	Genoa	10	Bombay
	Oriel	Stronsky	Odessa	9	Vladivostock
	Pei-ho	Trochme	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Queen Adelaide	Wilson	Moulmein		Port Said F O
	I de Luzon	Ugarte	Liverpool		Manilla
	Meyun	Gibbs	Bombay	10	Somali coast
	Tanjore	Barron	Bombay		Jeddah
10	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	11	Mussowa
	Basuto	Mackenzie	Akyab	10	Port Said FO
	R Rubattino.	Merello	Bombay		Genoa
	Sydney	Delacroix	Marseilles	11	China
11	Victoria	Adamson	Bombay		London
	S I de Loyola	G Carreras	Manilla	11	Liverpool
	Sheikh-Ber-khud	Baker	Somali coast.		Jeddah, &c.
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida, &c.
	Clan Forbes.	Bond	Madras	11	London
	Nedjed	Crawford	Cardiff		
12	Calodonie	Dano	Noumea	12	Havre
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	14	Somali coast
	Etoile	De Carfort	Obock		
	Miseer	M Faim	Hodeida	15	Suez
	Polynesien	Boullard	Marseilles	12	Australia
	Muttra	Hansard	London		Calcutta
	Ebro	Morgan	Bombay	13	Hull
13	Rovuma	DeSouza	Zanzibar		
	Chatfield	Mcfee	Bombay	13	Trieste
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali coast.		
14	Stalheim	Hansen	Bangkok	14	Port Said FO

Aden, 14th May.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, May 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, May 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Friday, the 19th inst., at 8 p.m.

The same company's steamer Australien left Aden for Europe on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 7 a.m.

M. Bertillon has just published a new work in which he estimates the results attained so far by means of his famous system of anthropometry. That system is now firmly established in the French police system. Every prisoner on being taken to a station-house is carefully measured and described; the length of his arms, the colour of his hair and eyes, the size of his head, ears, mouth, foot, hands, and so forth are noted, together with any peculiarities, such as moles, &c. Of course the greater the number of indications thus obtained the more difficult it is to find two men exactly alike. As a matter of fact the chances are many millions to one against there being two men living who answer in every respect to a long and detailed description. By an ingenious system of classification these human "documents" are readily available for reference. The most important part of M. Bertillon's book is that in which he shows the tendency of anthropometry to diminish the class of habitual criminals. In 1885, soon after the adoption of the system, there were, for instance, 65 pickpockets of foreign nationality sentenced in Paris, whereas in 1890 their number fell to 14. A curious fact is brought to light by the book, and that is that the "black" eyes so much spoken of by writers of fiction do not in reality exist.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 19.

Candy, Capt, 14th Bombay Infy, on furlough, from Deesa.

May 20.

Webber, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd L I, to join, from England.
Atkins, Col, Bengal, 15th Lancers, on leave, from Multan.

May 21.

Walker, Vety Lieut, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Saharanpore.

DEPARTURES.—May 22.

Oldfield, Capt, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd May.

1. The Colaba Rifle Range will be available for the members of the Bombay Volunteer and Bombay Light Horse jointly, on Saturday next, the 27th instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd May.

1. "B" Company Prizes will be distributed by the Officer Commanding the Company on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

The following members of the Company are requested to attend:—Cr-Sergt. E. Thomas, Sergt. W. Nicoll, Lce.-Sergt J. Hussey, Corpls. T. Race and H. Baizely, Lce.-Corpls R. Hardaker, D. Stewart and C. Mullun, Vols. W. H. Willard, J. Lawrence, C Guinness, J. W. Lawrence, R. Pettigrew, C Noronha and A. W. Thomas.

By order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 7.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Battn Highland L I—Lieut R W H Ronaldson to be Adjt, vice Capt S W Scrase-Dickens, resigned.

2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut H C Smith, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut E W Bondier, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, dated 8th May 1892.

8th Bengal Infantry—Capt W H Cazalet, Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infy, to be Offg 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Gastrell, on leave, or until further orders.

24th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Lieut B R Chatterton, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt H F Whitchurch.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Capt M H Burne, Royal Sussex Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Military Works Dept—Capt H Appleton, R E, is transferred from the Madras to the Meerut Command, Meerut.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

11th Hussars.—Lieut-Col C E Swaine, for six months, on private affairs.

18th Hussars—Lieut J H Gosselin, for one hundred and sixty-eight days, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been leave of absence:—

Hampshire Regiment—Lieut W M Brown, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, for six months, to Murree and Mussoorie, to study the native languages.

24th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Capt H F Whitchurch, for six months to Kashmir, from date of availing himself of the same, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depots—Murree—Lieut H W Wilberforce, 2nd Dragn Guards, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt G Panton, vacated on proceeding to England on leave on medical certificate.

Lieut P W Anderson, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt, Assist Inspr of Army Signalling, Bengal, to officiate as Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Hamilton, on leave.

Capt T E O'Leary, 1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers, to officiate as Inspr of Army Signalling, Bengal, vice Lieut Anderson.

4th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut C G Francis, supernumerary on on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Herbert, transferred to the 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Lieut G L S Ward, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 17th Bengal Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officer passed the Higher Standard in Pushtu at a special examination held at Calcutta:—Capt R E Grimston, H E the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

The undermentioned officers passed the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Dharmsala on the 29th March 1893:—Lieut J L Rose, 2nd Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles; and H F B Champain, 1st Battn 1st Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental Examination:—Lieut R E Vaughan, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt—Major W B Williams, for ninety-five days, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I—Lieut R E Watt, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff—Capt A C Batten, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Bundelkhand District, for four months, to hills north of Dehra Dun and Kashmir, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Wiltshire Regt—Lieut F G C Ross, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, for six months, to Naini Tal, to study the Native languages.

3rd Bengal Cavy—Surgn-Major, G S Griffiths, on private affairs to Kashmir, for six months, from date of availing himself of the same under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

11th Bengal Lancers—Capt F G Delamain, for three months, to Kashmir, on private affairs, the first sixty days to be on full pay.

2nd Bengal Infantry—Lieut-Col B Channer for thirteen days, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

9th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Lieut-Col A H Williams, on private affairs, to Mussoorie.

12th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Major D B Spencer, on medical certificate in India, from 1st April to 31st May, 1893.

20th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Lieut-Col W E Griffiths, on private affairs, to Kashmir, for six months.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

May 15, 1893.

Regimental Order, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated Ellichpur, the 31st March 1893, making the following acting appointments is confirmed as a temporary measure:—Capt C J Orr, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut-Col W H Salmon, proceeded on furlough; Lieut H P Lane, Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Capt Orr; Lieut J S Richards, Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Lieut Lane; Lieut J H Vanderzee, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Richards; and Lieut E N Davis, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Vanderzee.

The following Regimental Order dated 12th April, 1893, making certain officiating appointments, is confirmed as a temporary measure:—1st Infantary, Hyderabad Contigent—Capt G C C Shakespear, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Major F G Maltby, proceeded on furlough; Capt W H Lewin, Wing Comdr sub pro tem, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Shakespear; Lieut H Lowther, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Capt Lewin; Lieut F F Major, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lowther; and Lieut A Hodson-Cooke, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his other duties, vice Major.

The following Regimental Order dated the 10th April, 1893, is confirmed as a temporary measure:—2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut D S Buist, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr, vice Lieut A R Saunders, relieved.

The following Station Order is confirmed:—Dated Raicharc, the 17th March 1893—Appointing Lieut T H Hardy, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Station Staff Officer from the 18th March, 1893, vice Lieut G M Audain, proceeding on furlough to England.

H E the Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from 1st April, 1893:—

3rd Infantry—Lieut D O Morris, I S C, Offg Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Dalyell, transferred to the Cavalry.

4th Infantry—Lieut A J R Glasfurd, Offg Wing Officer on probation, to be Wing Officer sub pro tem, vice Leonard, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police.

The following Regimental Order, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 11th April, 1893 is confirmed:—Notifying that Lieut F F Major, Wing Officer and Offg Qr-Mr, officiated as Qr-Mr in addition to his other duties from the 1st to the 11th April, 1893.

The following officiating appointments notified in Regimental Orders, dated 10th April, 1893, are temporarily confirmed, with effect from the 11th April, 1893:—3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut H P Lane, Adjt and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Capt Orr, proceeding on medical certificate; Lieut J S Richards, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lane; and Lieut E N Davis, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Richards.

H E the Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent:—4th Lancers.—Lieut F H Goldthorp, 5th Madras Infantry, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, vice Stotherd, on furlough.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

May 20, 1893.

Mr A McMillan, Dist and Sess Judge, Lucknow, furlough out of India for 3 months and 8 days.

Mr J S Campbell, Offg Magte and Collr, Bareilly, privilege leave for 3 months.

The Rev G H Ingle, Chaplain, Allahabad Cantonments, privilege leave for 3 months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—Mr V A Smith, Magte and Collr, furlough on medical certificate to.

Mr E A Molony, Asst Commr, Naini Tal, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Pilibhit, vice Mr J Macpherson, or until further orders.

The Rev J P Eilwood, of the Church Mission Society, to officiate as Chaplain of Meerut, during the absence on deputation of the Rev J F B Cockin, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj G M J Giles, M B, I M S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Foreign Dept, to officiate as Depy Sanitary Commr, 3rd Circle, from date of taking charge of his duties.

Surg-Capt W G Thorold, Offg Depy Sany Commr, N-W-P and Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col G Griffith, retired.

Mr J Macpherson, Offg Magte and Collr, from Pilibhit to Bareilly, as a temporary measure.

Mr R K Moseley, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Agra to the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhansi district.

The service of the Hon'ble J Woodburn, C S I, Chief Secy to Govt N-W P and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, from date of making over charge.

The services of the Rev J I B Cockin, Chaplain, Meerut, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

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TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

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PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

THERE was no change in the markets on the other side on Saturday beyond what was chronicled in our report of that evening's date; and to-day business generally is suspended for the Whitsuntide holidays.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 5,90,174
" " Branches	"	" 5,71,368
Other Deposits	"	" 19,05,721
Government Securities	"	" 1,91,673
Other authorized "	Nil.	Nil.
Loans	Inc.	" 9,46,647
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	" 13,71,181
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 88,077
Cash	Dec	" 30,28,740

Both from Government and the public, the demand upon the Presidency Bank's resources was somewhat greater during the past week than in that which preceded it; and the Statement of Affairs issued to-day discloses a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of 30¼, bringing the figures down to some 107 lakhs. This diminution in the balance was mainly due to withdrawals, to the extent of 19 lakhs, from private Deposits, and to an increase of 9½ lakhs, in Loans; but it is noteworthy, as indicating the continued contraction of requirements in one direction, that Bills Discounted had decreased by 13¾ laks, thus reducing the increase in the trade demand to 14¾ lakhs, compared with an addition of 9½ lakhs in the week preceding. The balance, however, was further considerably diminished by Government withdrawals both from the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating over 11½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been done again to-day in our local market, the tone of which has remained quiet; but, except in the case of Bhownugger, which is Rs. 2 per candy lower, prices are quite unchanged; Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 198-8¼; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 191; and Broach, at Rs. 207-7½; and 100 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 203; while the Mills have taken only 150 bales, say 50 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 172½; Bhownugger, at Rs. 188; and Barsee, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; and prices are half an anna per cwt. lower. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. 86 "	"	4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-8-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-5-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-5-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-9-6	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent by shippers, and in a quiet market; but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,942	bales.
Wheat	44,859	cwts.
Linseed	25,059	"
Rapeseed	53,503	"
Poppyseed	7,063	"
Groundnuts	793	"
Castorseed	1,790	"
Rice	1,287	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Relets have been given for Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 2 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, with 1s. 2 11-16d. quoted for the latter medium of remittance in one direction at first; but no transactions took place at the rate, though we heard of a moderate amount being taken of Telegraphic at 1s. 2 5/8d. and Demand at 1s. 2 21-32d. ready; also 1s. 2 9-16d. Telegraphic, for June transfer, and 1s. 2¼d. July; but the latter rate was not available at the close, and, for far forward rates for Bank remittance were quite nominal in the absence of cover. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 7/8d. has been the ruling rate throughout the day, and a moderate amount of Paper has been placed thereat, the market closing quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s 2 7-8d.	"
Francs	do.	1·58¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on Saturday's final rates for Fours, 104 9-16 having been quoted for Money and Account, with buyers at the rate on the latter position; but by the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was attained, the price leaving off at 104⅝ for cash and the settlement.

SHARES are quite neglected on all lines, and in the absence of any fresh business, we make no change in our list this evening.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 20, as compared with the statement of May 13, 1893:—

	May 13. Rs.	May 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,07,158	47,16,984
Do. do. at Branches	47,89,479	42,18,111
Other Deposits	3,10,68,128	2,91,62,407
Post Bills	18,858	19,622
Cash Credits, undrawn	30,65,028	25,51,330
Rs.	5,79,98,651	5,44,18,454
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	67,32,884	65,41,211
Cash Credits on do. do.	86 20,023	85,96,710
Loans do. do. do.	1,22,89,347	1,32,35,991
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,60,73,369	1,47,02,1188
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,820		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,92,852	3,92,820
Stamps, &c.	21,351	21,369
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,34,150	2,22,227
Cash and Currency Notes	1,37,34,675	1,07,05,935
Rs.	5,79,98,651	5,44,18,454

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.

Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted, this closes the keywest Haiti and Galveston Jamaica Haiti routes.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden to-morrow morning.

Telegrams for Dutch Guiana can be accepted at Rs. 12-3-0 per word via Suez Keywest, Jamaica, Porto Rico.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	22	12	11p.m.	...	22
Suez	22	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 22nd May, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	3
" Kurrachee	1	17	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 21st May, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·766
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	159

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUBASH—May 22, at Bandora, Manockji Bomonji Dubash, the brother of Messrs. Dadabhoy Bomonji Mookadum, and Ruttonji Bomonji Dubash. Funeral this morning, at Bandora, at 8 a.m., at the residence of Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonji, near the Bandora Police Court.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LISSENBURG—May 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr Willie Lissenburg, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—April 27, at Rangoon, Burmah, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Executive Engineer, D P W, aged 38.

McNAMARA—May 14, at Simla, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J McNamara, A M S.

TELFER—May 16, at Bartchinhulla Estate, Munzerabad, Mysore Territory, John Telfer, Manager.

PARRY—May 17, at 13, Garden Reach, Calcutta, John Arnold, the infant son of Alfred Parry, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1893.

SIR JULAND DANVERS in a long and able paper on the state and prospects of the manufactures of India which he has just read to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, has boldly tackled the all-important question whether this country will be able hereafter to sustain the three hundred millions of inhabitants for whose preservation from famine, disease, and death every effort is being made. We know that many people take a very gloomy view of this problem. Whoever believes that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Hyndman are right in maintaining that the poverty of India has increased and is increasing must have the gloomiest forebodings on the subject. But this desponding view has been based on a total misconception of the facts, for which, it is only fair to state, neither the member for Central Finsbury nor the Socialist writer were primarily responsible. The Famine Commission, misled by the calculations on which the Survey and Settlement Officers based the land assessment in certain Indian Provinces, came to the conclusion that the average income of the Indian ryot could not give him and his family more than one meal a day, and it was assumed that many millions of people were in a chronic state of starvation. More careful and exhaustive inquiry shows that the facts are by no means in accordance with this theory. The Survey Officers whose business it was to ascertain what sum in money should be paid for a holding estimated the amount of the average crop in each year, and deducted a certain percentage for bad years, which are usually one in three. After deductions were made before the land tax or rent payable was fixed; when the rent was deducted the remainder—or its value in money taken at its value in former years—was regarded as all that the ryot and his family had to live upon. No account was taken—no mention was made—of the second crop which nearly everywhere in India is raised from the land; nothing of the yield from the keep of cattle. The ryot is not obliged to go into the market to buy food for himself or his family at the market rates; he had it at first hand off his own fields; he makes all payments, excepting those due to the Government and the money-lender in kind; he pays the village carpenter and the labourer in kind. Except in years of drought or famine he is not in the deplorable condition pre-supposed in the statement that his average income is Rs. 27 per annum. This is an aspect of the case, as regards the condition of the agricultural population as a whole, which until recently escaped attention. The facts have been established beyond all doubt by the accumulating evidence, which shows that this poverty-stricken and starving population has during the last twenty years been steadily improving its dwellings and adding largely to their number; has multiplied its cattle, and increased the number and quality of its ploughs and bullock-carts, and is on the whole more prosperous and in better ease. The people live longer, and suffer less and less from preventible disease.

Apart from the conditions which enable the ryot to live and thrive on the produce of his farm after the claims of the State are met, a vast improvement has been effected in the circumstances of the country as a whole. Upon a survey of all that has been done to acclimatize the culture and manufacture of cotton, tea, silk, and tobacco, the introduction of steam power and electricity, the construction of a vast net-work of railways connecting the most remote provinces with the ports whence enormous quantities of produce can be sent to the markets of Europe, and whence the Bombay mills can supply the markets of the Further East, it will be seen at once that the outlook for India has been transformed within the last twenty years. Sir Juland Danvers is more than justified in maintaining that the resources of India will enable her to support an ever-growing population, and that there is no ground for looking forward to the future with apprehension. The reasonable basis of this confidence is broadened when we remember, as Sir Juland Danvers points out, that the immense advance which has been achieved since India came under the direct management of the Crown, was prepared by the preliminary work done by the old East India Company. The foundations of the present prosperity were laid wide and deep by the administrators who made roads and bridges, introduced cotton and tea cultivation, and planned the great trunk lines of the railway system which has since been built up. The new railways, the introduction of machinery, the opening of the Suez Canal, and the cheapening of sea-carriage has enabled India to make a wholly unexpected and most gratifying advance in material prosperity during the last thirty years. Mr. J. A. Baines, in his paper on the "Distribution and Movement of the Population in India" has set forth the grounds for the conclusion that, relatively to its means of subsistence, India is not over-peopled, and that the population has not increased out of proportion to those means. The growth of production and the increased purchasing power indicate that the community at large has risen in the scale of well-being. There is far less stagnation in India than has been generally assumed, and there is a general movement of population from overcrowded centres to the more sparsely inhabited, agriculture has been improved, and large areas of desert and waste land have been brought under cultivation.

Nevertheless, Sir Juland Danvers is justified in maintaining that while eighty-three per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture, and only nine per cent. are employed in factories and as artisans, there is need for serious reflection and vigorous action. The exports from India last year exceeded a hundred millions, of which only fourteen millions were manufactured goods. The disproportion is too great; it is excessive. The prosperity of the country would be greatly increased if a larger proportion of the raw produce were manufactured for the supply of her own markets and the surplus sent abroad. In England there has always been a rivalry between manufactures and agriculture; the latter insisting on Free Trade; while the latter can scarcely hold its own in the face of foreign competition without protection, or as it is now the fashion to call it Fair Trade. In India there is no such clashing of interests; agriculture could only gain by the creation of the great manufacturing centres which would give new markets for agricultural produce, while the immense rural population will be the best customers of the manufacturers. The coal and iron industries of Great Britain find their best customers in the home markets. Until quite recently the manufactures of India were really the work of the hand—handicrafts; but as Sir George Birdwood has observed, in these days the term is applied almost exclusively to goods made up by machinery. India was in all ages famed for the skill and ingenuity of her handicrafts; the "woven-air" of the looms of Dacca; the filigree work in gold and silver; and the embroideries were prized by the rich of all nations. While retaining the old sense of delicacy and harmony and adding to it a sense of the necessity of finish, it will be necessary to conform to modern needs, and utilise machinery on an extreme scale. Sir Juland Danvers holds that India is very advantageously situated for progress in this direction. She has raw material within her own limits; she has cheap labour—the abundance of which struck an American visitor to these shores as only more astonishing than the comparative absence of any real attempt to turn it to profitable account; a fine commercial position made nearly perfect by the cutting of the Suez Canal; good ports, a great railway system, and a yearly increasing supply of coal from her own mines. This last resource has scarcely come to be quite recognised as yet; but already some of the great railway lines and the largest steamship companies find it to their advantage to use coal from Indian, instead of British, Mines. One Company uses two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal per annum which comes from Bengal. The Singarini coal is mostly used on the G. I. P. Railway on the southern branch as far as the Ghats. The Bombay mills will sooner or later obtain their coal in India. Sooner rather than later, the mills and factories of Bengal will use Bengal coal. Already a large output of pig iron—"Bengal pig"—is placed on the market in that Presidency. Sir Juland suggests that, following the example of the Norwegians who work up their pine into doors and windows before sending it to Great Britain, enterprising people in India should utilise the abundant cheap labour of the country to fashion the teak, now finding its way to England in large quantities, into the constituent parts of sheds, houses, carriages, or furniture. He also recommends that the fibres of India should be turned to commercial account, and the rhea plant, the aloe, the various grasses converted by suitable machinery into material for ropes, bags, canvas, and paper. The bamboo, he considers, adaptable to many purposes in Europe, as it undoubtedly is affording material for furniture and light inexpensive structures, as well as for musical instruments; this is also true of the palm. The resources of India are by no means exhausted.

THE triennial report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries shows that whether in British or Native territory the medical wants of the people have not been neglected. That in scattered districts of this vast territory there may still be much preventible suffering is quite true, but funds are limited and the work is expensive. There are now a hundred and ten dispensaries in the Central Provinces, seven new ones having been opened during the triennium. Popular appreciation of the benefits offered by these institutions is increasing, for between 1890 and 1892 the number of patients treated grew from eight hundred and seventy-five thousand to nine hundred and seventy two thousand. The increase is principally in the out-door class, but in-door patients have risen in number by six hundred and forty. Thus the percentage of the population treated at the dispensaries has risen from 9·92 in 1890 to 10·49 in 1892. Unfortunately some of the dispensaries, to use the words of the Chief Commissioner, are systematically used as bazar-houses for sick paupers, and it is, therefore, hopeless to expect that respectable residents will look on them in the light in which public hospitals are regarded by educated Europeans. Even among uneducated Europeans, he continues, there is a traditional aversion to hospitals, which probably has its origin in the less careful arrangements for the segregation of infectious or disagreeable cases, which prevailed in by-gone times. And recognising this the Chief Commissioner repeats his recommendation to all Civil Surgeons that they shall seek to attach a poor-house ward to their hospitals, "in order that moribund waifs and strays may be separately accommodated and the use of the main wards reserved for respectable residents of the district." The establishment of such poor wards the Chief Commissioner regards as a reform which calls for the early attention of all local bodies in charge of dispensaries. And if the hospitals and dispensaries are to answer the true purpose for which they were established, such reform as the Chief Commissioner foreshadows is imperative. To the title Government charitable dispensaries as applied to these institutions the Chief Commissioner objects—not only as incorrectly indicating the whole of their functions, but also as tending to limit their operations in the manner indicated. The necessity of dissociating the relief of persons whose chief requirements are food and cleanliness from the treatment of disease cannot be too frequently forced upon the attention of those interested. Municipal contributions to the hospitals and dispensaries are falling off. It is found that if private donations increase municipal grants are curtailed, and the result is that a dispensary is rarely the richer for private liberality and the impulse to charity is held to be checked by the reflections that the sum given will merely relieve the municipal exchequer without increasing the resources of the hospital for which it was intended. Then again it is shown that the bulk of private contributions to dispensaries are derived from malguzars and their payment is sometimes lacking in spontaneity. In the face of this lamentable state of affairs, the Chief Commissioner has deemed it necessary to order that in future the amount of municipal grants shall be fixed for a term of years, and private contributions, which it is suggested shall henceforth be for some specific purpose, will thus fully serve the end for which they were intended.

THE statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Lord Herschell's Committee have "reached a point whereat an agreement will be immediately reached" and a decision given without delay, is the most circumstantial pronouncement yet made in an authoritative shape. Sir William Harcourt states that the fact that an agreement is at last within a measurable distance of realisation has been unofficially communicated to him—doubtless by Lord Herschell himself. It is sufficiently indicated in the terms used that in the opinion of the Government the labours of the Committee have not resulted, as has been long feared, in a fiasco; a purely negative result would not be deemed a "decision." What the decision is we shall probably hear soon after Parliament resumes, after the close of the Whitsuntide holidays, on Monday next.

BILLS for preparation of which instructions have been sent to the Legislative Department of the Viceroy's Council are those to amend the Excise Act of 1881, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879, and the Indian Volunteers' Act of 1869. The revised Indian Army Bill will probably remain in the Military Department for five or six weeks.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 9 a.m, yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday midnight.

HAJEE MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, Consul-General for Persia, at Bombay, has been honoured with the title of "Musbah-ul-Sultanat" by his Majesty the Shah, on the occasion of the last Idd-e-Ramzan, at Theran.

HAJEE MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, Consul-General for Persia, in Bombay, has received a letter from the Foreign Minister at the Court of Theran, expressing great sympathy and sorrow at the death of Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee, late Persian Consul, at Calcutta, which occurred at Calcutta last year. The letter further expresses the satisfaction of his Imperial Majesty the Shah for the valuabe services rendered to the Persian Government and the Persian subjects at Calcutta, during that term Mr. Maneckjee was Consul for Persia at that City. The Consul-General here has been authorized to make a suitable nomination to the vacant post of Consul for Persia, at Calcutta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th April, 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 203,323 maunds with an increase of Rs. 31,546 in the earnings.

MR. LONGLEY-TAYLOR, writing from Port Said, sends some particulars of his remarkable journey in company with Mr. Guy Boothby, to whom he acted as private secretary, across the continent of Australia. It was on the 2nd of March, 1892, that these two gentlemen set out, unaccompanied, from Normanton, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, to attempt to reach Adelaide, which port lies almost due south of their point of departure. The expedition occupied thirteen months of continuous travel, in which time a distance of nearly 4,000 miles was covered, most of it during a period of great drought. For some hundreds of miles the route was that of the ill-fated exploration of Burke and Wills, who perished on the coast of Cooper's Creek. The journey in outline was, we understand, as follows: From Normanton with pack-horses, down the Flinders River to the Diamintina; thence in a buck-board across Wokingham Creek, The Thompson, Barcoo, Paroo, Bulloo, Warego, and Cuttaburra Rivers as far as Bourke on the Darling, in New South Wales, at which place a small boat was obtained, and a row of 780 miles to Menindie on the same river undertaken. From Menindie by river steamer to Morgan, in South Australia, visiting the Irrigation Colonies of Mildura and Renmark en route. The two travellers then finished the last 90 miles to Adelaide by rail.

THE following memorandum on the abstract return of births and deaths registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the month of February 1893 is published in Residency Orders:—Births.—The number registered during the month of February was 9,131, as compared with 8,340 in the previous month and 6,969 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the sexes born 4,739 were boys and 4,392 girls, which gives a relative proportion of 107 boys to 100 girls. The birth-rate to population was in the annual ratio of 38·4 per 1,000 against 34·8 in the previous month, and the previous five corresponding periods. In 33 out of 53 towns the birth-rate was above the provincial average. Birth rates were very low in the town of Panderkowra, Risod, Jamod and Mehkar. The number of still-births recorded was 311 against 372 in the previous month. Of the 311, 169 were males and 142 females, the ratio of still to live births being 3·4 per cent. Deaths.—The number registered was 4,070 as compared to 4,526 in the previous month, and 5,926 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Death-rate exceeded birth-rate in the town of Wun. The death-rate to population was in the annual ratio of 16·8 per 1,000 as compared to 18·0 in the previous month and 21·6 for the previous five corresponding periods. The chief causes of deaths were as follows:—Fevers 2,019, dysentery and diarrhœa 420, injuries 70, small-pox 10, and all other causes 1,551. There were no deaths from cholera.

THE dates given in the latest despatch from Colonel Yate, *en route* to the Khusk Valley frontier of Afghanistan to meet the Russian Commissioner, says the *Pioneer*, were apparently incorrect. The despatch which was forwarded in British territory by telegram was dated the "13th," and it stated that Colonel Yate was, after leaving Farrah, to be met by the Governor of Herat on the borders of the Herat province on June 4. Now, it is obvious that the journey from Farrah to the Herat frontier would not occupy more than three weeks, *i.e.*, from the 13th May to June 4: and it is equally obvious that the "13th" could not be either the 13th of April or the 13th June. It seems most likely, therefore, that "13th" was an error for "30th" of April, and that Colonel Yate, writing on April 30, was to reach the borders of the Herat province on the 4th "proximo," *i.e.*, the 4th May and not the 4th June. This, however, is only a conjecture.

THE "Sailor's Wife" who pleads for justice to her class in "The United Service Magazine" is of opinion that living in or near a dockyard town during her husband's absence is not the best thing in the world for a sailor's wife. She gets "shoppy" and gossipy, and a great deal too learned in naval matters which concern her not. If she wants neither to vegetate in the depths of the country, nor to develop into a walking edition of the Queen's regulations, she is advised to make London her head-quarters, and, if possible, find some engrossing occupation there to make the time pass quickly, and to keep her from degenerating intellectually as well as growing older. The very best way to make her husband blind to the grey hairs and the wrinkles that a three years' separation will infallibly bring after a woman has passed her prime, is, according to this authority, to cultivate some new interest or some new accomplishment wherewith to surprise and please him on his return.

"Is Cambridge played out?" The question is the more startling because, asks the *Daily News*, it comes from Cambridge, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, as Mr. Snagsby was wont to say—from our lively contemporary "The Granta" itself. Not that "The Granta" is unconscious of the high comparative value which Cambridge and Cambridge men set upon themselves; but our contemporary is at the same time aware that there are people who take, as he says, "another view." These are prone to ask what Cambridge has to show for itself beyond Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt in the House and Dr. Boyd Carpenter in the pulpit. "Have you got," they say, "an orator to compare with Gladstone, a Foreign Minister to compare with Salisbury or Rosebery, a Bishop to compare with Stubbs, an athlete to compare with Fletcher or with Fry, a man to compare with Jowett? Why is it that, at a recent examination for the highest posts open to young men in the executive of the country six Oxford men were found worthy, and one from Cambridge? Why do you, who have as many undergraduates as there are at Oxford, lose every University contest but the golf match and the chess? Quit the stage, you are played out!"

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION.

COUNTERBLAST TO THE ULSTER MEETING.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A demonstration in favour of Home Rule was held in Hyde Park yesterday, as a counterblast to the late Ulster meeting, at the Albert Hall. Upwards of fifteen thousand marched in procession. Resolutions were adopted supporting Mr. Gladstone in "his noble work, and thus ending the conflict between the English and Irish," condemning the obstructionist tactics of the Conservatives, and welcoming the prospect of a conflict of power between the people and the Peers.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE AMIR AND HIS EUROPEAN STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

According to news received here the Amir has dismissed many of his European employes from Kabul.

THE DRAINAGE OF CAWNPORE.

The scheme for the draining of Cawnpore as well as the Cawnpore Cantonment, is now under consideration of the Home Department. Many difficulties will arise, and the scheme will probably have to be worked out by engineering experts. The cost will be exceedingly great.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ROSS.

Lieutenant Ross, an officer in the Seaforth Highlanders, died on Saturday last.

FRONTIER NEWS.

No news has reached the Foreign Office concerning the movements of Colonel Yate towards Herat. Reports are expected at any moment with interest.

Dr. Robertson will probably still remain some time at Chitral before proceeeding home on leave.

STATE DINNER AT SIMLA.

The first State Dinner is held at Government House this evening.

A WAZIRI GATHERING.

News from Dera Ismail Khan states that the Waziris are in a very restless state, and numbers are reported to be collecting in the hills, near Kajuri Kach. As yet they are making things unpleasant for the Pawindi Kirries, which pass at this season into Afghanistan. It is rumoured that the Waziris are looking to Kabul for encouragement.

KABUL NEWS.

Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Pyne's assistant, who was assaulted by a Ghazi, is reported as being almost convalescent; the blows being largely minimised by his wearing a Solah topi at the time.

Only two Europeans are now in Kabul.

A telegram has just been received at the Foreign Office stating that Colonel Yate has arrived at Herat on the 11th May, he obtained a most cordial and honourable reception. He intended to go on to the Kushk river on the 14th instant.

At the Nowroz festival the forces of the Amir of Kabul made a procession half a mile long. The new arms made for the Amir are of the best quality, and are in excellent condition.

CRICKET: BOMBAY *VS.* MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

The cricket match between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies began to-day at Ootacamund, Madras made 86 in the first innings. Bombay bowling was too much for them. Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay were present.

THE WEATHER AT MADRAS.

The weather here indicates the existence of a severe disturbance in the neighbourhood. The barometer is very erratic.

A TIDAL OBSERVATORY FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

The Madras Harbour Trust Board has consented to the reconstruction of a tidal observatory; Madras undertaking to construct and maintain the same at its own expense. The Government of India have accordingly approved of tidal survey operations being resumed there.

CAPTURE OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. COCKBURN.

The Inspector-General of Police has returned to Shillong from Cachar where his investigations resulted in the capture of three supposed murderers of Mr. Cockburn. One was arrested at Manipur with a coat and waistcoat in his possession, which have been identified as the deceased's property. Arrest of another band is expected. A force of fifty police has been posted in the suspected villages. The outrage was committed by deserters after their flight from Manipur.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

Among the Birthday Honours Mr. J. Lambert, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will be made K. C.I.E.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 22.

The Poona City Municipality and the Sarvajanika Sabha are dissatisfied with the Bombay Government Resolution and Lord Harris' statement in answer to the memorials they submitted regarding the alleged non-representation of the Central Division of the Presidency in the new Legislative Council, and have resolved to memorialise the Government of India on the subject.

A MEMORIAL FOR A SEAT ON THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SAUGOR, MAY 22.

A meeting of all classes was held at Chakraghat on the 21st; Rao Madhavrao presiding. It was unanimously resolved to send a memorial to the Secretary of State praying that the Central Provinces be permitted to elect a member to the Viceregal Council.

ALLAHABAD AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

A representative meeting of the eastern group of District Boards met this morning at Mayo Hall, and elected Raja Rampalsingh by thirteen votes against Babu Gokulchand and Raja Nonpara, who secured only four votes each. Rai Doorgaprasad presided. The Commissioner of Allahabad supervised.

INAUGURATION OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

UDWADA, MAY 32.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Iranshaw, the principal fire-temple of the Parsees, at Udwada, was performed, on behalf of Bai Motlabai of Bombay, by her sons Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., and Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, to-day, at 10 a.m., in the presence of a large assemblage of Parsees, amongst whom were the Dastoors, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. Sorabjee Maneckjee Naserwanjee Byramjee, R. M. Ratnagar, B. P. Nicolson, M. R. Vajifdar, Dinshaw Hormasjee Billimoria, D. D. Mistry, Muncherjee Jagos, and several others. The new building is estimated to cost about Rs. 75,000.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

EVEN at the risk of being voted a bore, I hasten to return to the subject of cricket. Personally, I know of no more delightful recreation. Verily it is the gift of the gods to weary humanity. One of the very early commentators on cricket characterises it as "goodly arte, a wholesome kynde of exercise, and much commended in physick as wrestling agaynste many kyndes of disease." That there are people who disagree with my judgment matters not in the least. On the contrary, there are thousands who will exclaim "Hear, hear," to all the laudatory language I can employ in regard to our national summer pastime. And it is fit and proper that I should discourse much on cricket at the opening of the month of May, when anticipation of field days to come stimulates the appetite and lends zest not only to every paragraph, but to every casual conversation on cricket. As I concluded my last letter with an allusion to the Colonial cricketers, so I propose to return to the Australians, and I warrant you, my indulgent readers, that I will interest you. Else I am not an old fogey. No one looms so large on the horizon of sport in England just now as the eighth Australian cricket team. The good ship Orizaba had barely steamed into English waters ere the irrepressible interviewer boarded her, and as the vessel made her way up the Channel manager Cohen embraced the opportunity to boom the combination as only Yankees, and our Colonists know how to trumpet any scheme they take in hand. There was an equally important set of visitors to England on the boat, but they were quite overlooked. I refer to the sixteen good men and true belonging to the New South Wales Cavalry, who have displayed an admirable sporting spirit in journeying to the old country to compete at the forthcoming Military Tournament at Islington, and afterwards to shoot at Bisley. No, manager Cohen's puffs preliminary took the wind out of the sails of the Orizaba and the New South Wales troopers, but happily the latter have not invaded England for pelf. They have really come for glory, laud, and honour. The Australian cricketers have come, and have once more made the Tavistock Hotel, which overlooks Covent Garden, their headquarters. They have elected their captain, sub-captain, match and management committees. An enthusiast has presented them with a striking set of colours. They commenced practice on historical Mitcham Green, and have remained steadily at work during the week. They have been banquetted by the opulent Surrey Club, and are now thinking of their opening encounter at Lord Sheffield's seat in Sussex. Every movement of the Colonial cricketers has been faithfully reported by English scribes, and public curiosity is being satisfied. I have no right to object—and I don't object—to this in the least so long as the English people in their desire to welcome and be hospitable to the visitors do not forget the claims of their own county clubs. There is no denying that the visits of the Australians do tend to diminish the interest felt in county cricket under ordinary circumstances. If the generous British public will not forget what is due to their own kith and kin, who are always with us, I am sure that the leading clubs of the county will be grateful and less likely to demur when the next visit of a Colonial team is projected.

BLACK OR WHITE PLAYERS.

The curiosity to see the Australian cricketers when they first came to England was intense. Folk wondered whether they were white, black, or copper-coloured! What? You think this an unpardonable exaggeration. Allow me to tell you that Spofforth, the demond bowler, who was a member of the first team which came in 1878, has declared that he met a clergyman who was quite astonished to find that they were not black. Even if they had been I do not see that there would have been aught remarkable in that, for there are many dusky cricketers in the British Empire. I recall with interest the visit of the first English team to Narrabri. They were the members of Shaw and Shrewsbury's 1884-85 peripatetic band. They left Sydney by steamer for Newcastle and journeyed thence by rail to Narrabri—which is two hundred and fifty miles distant. One hundred miles before reaching Narrabri, Shaw, Shrewsbury and Co. were met at a junction by a wealthy squatter—James Moseley—an old Rugby boy, who introduced himself with a box of splendid grapes. Narrabri is in a very hot situation, being located on the plains. At the railway station the party was met by a band and a troop of horsemen, who escorted them into the town—some two miles off—when the Mayor of Narrabri welcomed the Englishmen in bumpers of champagne. That's a way they have in the Colonies. This match was played with the thermometer registering 105 in the shade. Some of the team were entertained by Mr. Moseley, at his house at Tibbereenah. Two of them missed their train on the Sunday morning, but they spent a pleasant day with their host, who is a thorough sportsman. Although it was Sunday, they had some cricket with some of the coloured workmen, whom Mr. Moseley had taught to bowl. In addition to this, the little blacks showed how well they could swim. Another entertainment provided for them was a fighting kangaroo, which afforded great amusement by sparring with the black fellows. All this Shaw and Shrewsbury tell us in the shilling volume they published years ago, giving an excellent account of their tour. So that you see neither a black cricketer nor a boxing kangaroo is a novelty. It is difficult to discover novelties in this world.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE TEAM.

The eighth Australian team have selected Blackham as captain, with Alec. Bannerman as vice-captain. Blackham enjoys the distinction, as I have previously pointed out, of visiting England with every team which has come from "down under." As he will celebrate his thirty-eighth birthday next Thursday—the day fixed for the opening of the match with Warwickshire—and as he has devoted half his life to cricket, it may fairly be said that his experience, as well as his skill, entitle him to this proud position, for he is the successor to an illustrious crown—the crown worn by David Gregory, W. Lloyd Murdoch, H. J. H. Scott, and Percy McDonnell, who are among the most celebrated cricketers which the Colonies have produced. Moreover, Blackham and Bannerman are the only members of the team who played in the first match on English soil between the Cornstalks and Englishmen, and as such are entitled to the respect of their comrades. Murdoch and Spofforth, who also played, are, however, both now resident in England, and qualified to play in first-class contests. What an inglorious *debut* did Murdoch and his captain, Gregory, make, for each of them earned a "pair of spectacles." This was at Trent Bridge in 1878.

JOHN MC'CARTHY BLACKHAM'S CAREER.

But as to Blackham. By birth and education Blackham is a Victorian, as he was born at Fitzroy, near Melbourne, in 1855. To-day he stands 5ft. 9½in., and weighs about 11st. 4lbs. While not exactly sparely built, he is clean limbed and wiry. There is an old saying that a lean dog runs a long race. Blackham has been more or less a prominent cricketer since 1872, and wears well yet. He rarely tires. He is well built and very supple. His heart is in the game. His temper is usually equable, although it can be ruffled. His eyes are wonderfully keen and his hands just as marvellously dexterous. Despite the claims of Tom Lockyer, George Pinder, Tom Plumb, Pooley, Pilling, Sherwin, Arthur Lyttelton, and George McGregor, I think that Blackham is the best wicket-keeper that ever donned a pair of gloves. This is great praise, but still not too great. His capacity for work and his courage are undeniable. He takes fast bowling just as accurately as he does slow, and his hands are held nearer to the wicket than those of any stumper ever known. Let the batsman be an inch out of ground for one second, and Blackham triumphs. His taking of the ball and removing the bails are practically one action. He is indeed fearless, and stands out as the one Australian who has no rival in his department of the game. As a boy he was looked upon as a moderate batsman and a brilliant fielder out in the country. He was connected with the Carlton Club, one of the best in Melbourne, but he was not considered smart enough for the best eleven. At seventeen he had never thought of keeping wicket, but one day he and a schoolfellow found themselves alone on the ground. They bowled alternately at one stump each, taking the post of wicket-keeper in turn. Blackham was so smart that next Saturday when the regular wicket-keeper of the club was an absentee, Blackham was persuaded to don pads and gloves and stand at short slip. He took that position, not through bodily fear, but from fear of failure. His cleverness in this dangerous and difficult post was recognised by his companions but not by his club. However, Blackham was not born to waste his adroitness on country clubs. John Conway watched him one day. Who was John Conway? Why, the manager of the first team that came to the mother country. John Conway elevated Blackham from a position in the second eleven of the fourth team in the Victorian capital to the first eleven of the leading club. This was South Melbourne, and in the first match he played for them against East Melbourne he had a hand in the dismissal of seven of his opponents, and scored sixty-two and ten. There is a tide in the affairs of cricketers which, taken at the flood, leads on to victory. This brilliant achievement gained him a place in the great Inter-Colonial matches between Victoria and New South Wales: then in their infancy in 1874-75. Since then his reputation has become world-wide. He has taken part in about thirty of the Inter-colonial contests; he has visited England eight times; and thrice has he been to the United States.

A GRAND OLD SKIPPER.

In America Blackham was regarded as a wonder. He puzzled the Yankees as much as the first time they saw balls with "break" on them, and thought that they were turned in their course by the wind. His wicket-keeping, however, was even more subtle and perplexing. One of the Australian cricket reporters tells a good tale about Blackham's deft manipulation at San Francisco, where a match had been arranged by some old Australian gold-diggers. A big and blustering Yank was the umpire at one crease, and thrice Blackham appealed for clear cases of stumping, and thrice the answer was against him. The umpire did not understand the game. That was clear. In reply to Blackham's third and most powerful appeal, the big umpire pulled himself up so as to make the most of his physique, and remarked, with native nasal twang, "Not out, and you don't bluster me, young man." Blackham had a fourth opportunity of stumping the batsman, but quietly tossed the ball back to the bearded Boyle, who was very wroth. But, as Blackham said, what was the use of knocking the bails off? Twenty years ago such a thing as playing cricket without a longstop would never have been dreamed of. It was left to Blackham to do away with a longstop, and thus give the bowler the benefit of another fielder, and in many a match with the fastest deliveries to contend against has Blackham stood close up to the stump and never given a single extra to his opponents. This is what I call the perfection of mechanical precision. Away from the wicket Blackham is a magnificent mid-off. During his last tour in England, three years ago, Blackham in thirty-eight matches, stumped thirty-one players and caught forty-two. As a batsman Blackham is not to be despised. He is ungainly in his attitude and style—not to say ugly—but he is fearless, and many a time has made the runs and won or saved a match when the crack run-getters have failed. His *sang froid* and his courage never desert him. He has not been successful in compiling a century in England, but he has subscribed hundred and nine for Victoria against New South Wales, and in 1888 at Birmingham he was responsible for such a large contribution as ninety-six against Warwickshire. I have taken the trouble to carefully examine Blackham's batting in this country. In 1878 he had an average of 19·9 for twenty-two innings, and this he has never equalled, let alone excelled. He made most runs in 1886—namely, seven hundred and forty, which for fifty-two innings yielded an average of 15·35. In his seven tours after cricketing fame in this land he has played two hundred and eighty-seven complete innings for three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine runs, giving him the useful average of 13·16. In four of the tours he has actually been put on to bowl, but trundling is not his forte, and he has to rest content with a record of two wickets. He is, however, fine player, and the very best man for a captain because he is not a bowler and can see best what the bowlers are doing. When a bowler is the skipper of a team, he cannot resist the temptation to bowl for an inordinate length of time. Even George Giffen has been guilty of this breach of etiquette before to-day.

ALEC. BANNERMAN.

And now as to Blackham's righthand man, Alec. Bannerman. He is almost as well known here as Blackham, for he has been to England in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1888. He is a batsman of the block, block, block order, but his usefulness is only equalled by his patience. A batsman who plays on the block system is invaluable. No team should be without one such. Still Bannerman can lay about him at times. He is a brilliant field at cover-point. I don't think that he is the Australian cover-point that I have read somewhere. This man was a phenomenon of lightning-like agility. It is reported that he was standing in this position one day when something flitted past him. He thought it was the ball. He partially swung round, and, diving forward with his right hand, grasped the fleeting object. It was a swallow. I wonder whether this is the Colonial version of the actual feat of Julius Cæsar, the old Surrey player, and of a Cambridge graduate, each of whom killed a swallow with one of their swiftest deliveries as the poor bird flew across the pitch. Mr. Gilbert Grace, in his work on "Cricket," expresses the belief that he possesses the best defence of all the batsmen that Australia has sent us. His most successful year was in 1882. He played fifty-four completed innings, scored one thousand one hundred and ninety-six, and had an average of 22·8. His only three figure score in England was during this tour. It was hundred and twenty not out at Scarborough against I. Zingari. This was the match in which Bonnor also carried out his bat for hundred and twenty-two. Bannerman had been batting five hours for eighty-four, when Bonnor came in. Whilst Bannerman scored thirty-six more Bonnor actually passed his partner. Bannerman is said to be quite as reliable as ever he was.

THE FIRST MATCH—LORD SHEFFIELD.

The Australians commence their match on Monday, as I have said before, at Lord Sheffield's seat. His lordship proposes to show the Cornstalks how he appreciates the hospitality that was extended to him and his team when they visited the land of the golden fleece. He has asked all the Australian Agents-General and the leading Colonists living in London to witness the game. To a large extent his lordship intends to keep open house, and the grounds, with their lovely beds of rhododendrons, are to be lit up at night. It will indeed be a cricket picnic, as it was in 1890, but on a larger scale. Said Lord Sheffield last June: "I hope that when the Australians come to England next year, as they are coming, and when they visit this park, as they intend to do, the people of Sussex will assemble on this ground in their thousands and give them such a welcome as Sussex throats know how to give and as will show them that you have recognised, and appreciate the magnificence of the welcome that they gave your fellow countrymen on tour in Australia." Well, we will hope so. The Earl of Sheffield, I need hardly say, is a great cricket enthusiast. He is the third bearer of the title, to which he succeeded in 1876. He was born on January 18, 1832, was educated at Eton, and was engaged in the diplomatic service for four years, from 1852 to 1856. From 1872 to 1865 he represented East Sussex, sitting on the Conservative side of the House of Commons. However, it is not as a politician or as a diplomatist that Lord Sheffield is entitled to our consideration. Lord Sheffield has devoted the best years of a somewhat retiring life to cricket. It is said that he was, many years ago, disappointed in love, which induced an affection of the heart resulting in misogyny. Thus, he has devoted all his best energies and much of his money to the cultivation of cricket in Sussex. For several years has he retained the great Alfred Shaw at Sheffield Park to teach and train the young cricketers of promise in the county. I believe that Lord Sheffield has paid Shaw £12 a week. More than that, he has made Shaw almost a companion, for he takes Shaw with him wherever he goes. Lord Sheffield subsidises the Sussex county club. He has threatened to discontinue his subscription, owing to irritating annoyances to which he was subjected some years ago. Happily, however, that source of annoyance has been removed. There is no occasion to refer to Lord Sheffield's patriotic action in taking a team of English cricketers to Australia and the probability of his repeating the experiment. More power to ye, my Lord Sheffield.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: The weather at Matheran is delighful. Early on Friday morning last we had a very heavy shower of rain, which lasted for nearly two hours. Since then it has been agreeably cool and the days are cloudy, which tend to enhance the beauty of the natural scenery. We are having gay times, and visitors are daily pouring in. The hotels are quite full, and almost all the bungalows have been occupied by European and Native families. The *ghorawallas* attempted a strike which was fortunately nipped in the bud in a statesmanlike manner by Dr. J. P. Barry, the popular Superintendent, who is indefatigable in his exertions for the comfort of every visitor to this beautiful health resort. On Friday evening last there was an amateur theatrical display at the Mount, the residence of Dr. Barry. The performance was got up especially for the entertainment of native visitors to the Hill. In response to the invitations, issued by Dr. and Mrs. Barry, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the interesting performance of the "Loan of a Lover," a pleasing *vaudeville* by J. R. Planche. The acting was excellent, and did great credit to the amateur performers. Dr. J. P. Barry assumed the role of Peter "Spyk," and Captain Gordon that of "Captain Amersfort." Mr. N. C. Macleod, Mr. Stewart, Miss Stevens, and Mrs. Barry also took part in the performance. The singing of Miss Stevens elicited warm encomiums from the spectators, who appreciated the labours of all the performers by frequent rounds of loud applauses. The guests dispersed at a late hour, after thanking Dr. and Mrs. Barry for their kindness in getting up the entertainment.

On Tuesday last we were invited to Dr. Barry's residence to hear Professor Smedley's recitals, which have become so much popular in Bombay. *Tableaux vivants* will be the order of the day on Monday and Tuesday next. On the 25th and 26th instant athletic sports will be held at either Chowk Plateau, or behind Mr. H. Lord's Hotel, and all the ladies and gentlemen of the native community are invited to take part in the sports. Several Parsee gentlemen, residents of the Empress Hotel, take great pains in getting up the sports, and make them a complete success. A new feature of the coming sports is an entry for cycling, in which several Parsee gentlemen are expected to take part.

Next Wednesday will be a gala day for the Hindus at Matheran. A temple of Shri Mahadeva was erected by the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Mr. Nana Juggonath Sunkersett some years ago in a very fine locality, adjoining the Government offices, but owing to the want of proper management and supervision, it had been neglected by Hindus. The building, which was in quite a dilapidated condition, sadly required repairs. Mr. Jugmohundas Samuldas with commendable liberality, has had the temple thoroughly renovated, and made many additions to it. With a view to put the management of the temple and the building on a sound basis, he, with commendable thoughtfulness and with the co-operation of Mr. Suntooji Ramjee, the Assistant Superintendent at Matheran, got up a subscription list, which has been very successful. The religious ceremony of placing the idols in the temple takes place on the Queen's Birthday. The idols will be carried to the temple in procession from Mr. Jugmohandas' house.

Dr. Barry's vigorous efforts to prevent rash riding have borne fruits, and we hear of no further complaints on that head.

We expected that the recent shower of rain that fell in Matheran might bring the panthers out of their lairs and the *shikaris* were on the war-path, but up to the present no news has been received of the panthers.

There is a general complaint amongst the washermen as to the scarcity of water, and they refuse to wash the clothes of any person but Saheb logs.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence from the 18th May is granted to Lieutenant D. M. Bower, 2nd (Q. O.) Bengal Light Infantry.

THE appointment of Lieutenant W. C. H. Bunbury, 40th Bengal Infantry, as Assistant Recruiting Officer, Peshawur, has been cancelled.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence from the 19th May is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Aberigh Mackay, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

A GENERAL order directs that in the mounted branches of the service the swords of officers and men, when attached to the saddle, shall invariably be carried with the edge to the rear.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence, from the 1st June 1893, is granted to Lieutenant G. P. Evans, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, attached to 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT C. E. WILLIAMS, I.M.S., having on the 17th May, reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to Meerut for duty in that District.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS H. H. Elliott, 2nd Royal Sussex, P. O. Oakes, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, and H. D. W. Lloyd, 2nd Scottish Rifles, join the 1st Battalions of their regiments, pending embarkation for India next trooping season. 2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Bush, 2nd Royal West Kent, joins the 1st Battalion for the same period.

THE following appointments are made:—Surgeon-Lieutenant B. R. Chatterton to the officiating medical charge of the 24th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch. Lieutenant H. C. Smith to be Acting Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lieutenant R. W. H. Rowaldson to be Adjutant of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. Captain H. Apleton, R.E., from the Madras to the Meerut command, Military Works. Captain L. H. Caird, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, who is now at home on leave, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the 1st Cumberland Volunteer Battalion of his Regiment.

THE following appointments have been made:—9th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant L. L. Maxwell, from 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer. 12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant the Hon'ble A F Napier to be Squadron Officer and to remain seconded. Lieutenant E M J Molyneux to be Squadron Officer. 2nd Bengal Infantry—Lieutenants C. Hamilton and F. A. Smith to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively. 11th Bengal Infantry—Major V A Schalch, from 10th Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant. 7th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant J A Stewart, from Manchester Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—Lieutenant S. A. M. Orr, from Royal Irish Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

THE success this sprightly company is attaining during its present season in Bombay is well deserved, as the performances are certainly of a high class and the company displays more ability than is usually met with in India. The performances of *Haddon Hall* on Saturday and last night were models of neatness, and neither author nor composer could have found fault with the interpretation of their work. *Haddon Hall*, the first production of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Sydney Grundy, was received with enthusiasm and the beautiful music and clever libretto were in good hands. Miss Vera Patey appeared as Dorcas, and her performance was well up to that high standard which she has marked for herself. Mr. Harry Hall as McCrankie, the Scotch Puritan, was quite at home in the part and the genuine humour he extracted from the role did himself and the author credit. The Rupert Vernon of Mr. Bathurst was an artistic and clever pourtrayal, and his fine baritone voice was heard to advantage in the score allotted to him. Mr. Fearnley gave a well-studied rendering of the young Royalist John Manners, whilst Mr. Munro did extremely well as Sir George Vernon, and his song, "In the grand old days of yore," gained him a hearty encore. Miss Madie Bennett was pretty and graceful as Lady Vernon. The chorus was good and the staging complete, and altogether *Haddon Hall* is one of the best performances that has been witnessed in Bombay for some time past.

THE HIGH COURT COMPOUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad that "Juror" has through the medium of your journal brought to the notice of the authorities concerned the state of that portion of the High Court compound, which faces the Bombay Club building. The jurors and others find it very inconvenient to cross this portion of the compound during the monsoon months, and I trust that before the rains set in the remedy will be effected for the comfort of

PEDESTRIANS.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.	
10 p.m.	83·2
MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 22.	
6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	87·0
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	86·1

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 12th inst., left Aden at nine o'lock yesterday morning and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at midnight on Friday. The Peninsular, which left London on May 5 and Brindisi on the 14th inst., brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. Wingate, Mr and Mrs R. G. Price, Mrs. Grey, Capt. E. S. F. Walker, Mr. Wathen, Mr. A. H. Wilken, Mrs. C. Talbot, Mr. H. de B. Hogarth, Mr. C. H. L. Wright, Mr. E. E. Sharp, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Smith, Mr. Rowley, Lieut. J. S. Hichens, Mr. H. Fenton, Mr. L. F. Warden, Mr. Jacob Fielding, Mr. P. C. Thorne, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Tabor.

From Brindisi—The Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, Surg-Major Ranking, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Bice and two children, Mr. Walthew, Mr. Marriott.

For Madras—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ewing and two children, Mrs. Harper and three children, Mr. K. Ramchandra.

For Hongkong (via Bombay).—Mr. S. A. Levy.

RANEES ON PILGRIMAGE.

THE Ranees of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, accompanied by his Highness's grandmother mother aunt, his uncle, Sirdar Singjee, and Mr. Oosman Jamal, his Highness's Bombay Agent, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Nassik by a special train after performing pilgrimages in several parts of Northern India for a period of three months. The special, which left Nasik at 6-15 a m. yesterday, arrived at the Victoria Terminus exactly at 11-30. Long before the arrival of the train a large number of Jain community, as well as his Highness's subjects at present residing in Bombay, had assembled on the platform. Shortly after 11 o'clock his Highness, accompanied by his State Karbhari and several officials, arrived on the station. Afterwards a Jain stepped forward, and recited some verses in praise of his Highness, eulogising him for sending his family to perform pilgrimages in Northern India. As soon as the special steamed into the station a Portuguese band played a selection of music. Amongst those present on the platform were Messrs. Punalal Punamchand, Khakeebhoy Pudumsee, Oomer Jamal, Virchand Deepchand, Fakeerchand Premchand, Tullockchand, Manuckchand Dayachand Mulluckchand Virchand Raghowjee Rowjilal Poonamchand, Veerchand, Oodeychand, Amritial Khoosalchand, Mohunlal Mungalbhai, Soobhag chand Tullockchund, Amritlal Koobchand, Karsonjee Ameerchund, Jeevanlal Punalal, Maneckund Kupurchand, Ravchund Oojaishunker, Mohanlal Hemchund, Motichund Dewchund, Khoopchund Jaitha, Muggondas Chhubbildas. Lullubhai Tricumlal, and Dr. Jamnadas Premchund. After shaking hands with those present on the platform and thanking them for the trouble they had taken to come down, his Highness and party drove to "Eden" Hall, Malabar Hill, His Highness Mansingjee is a staunch Gohil Rajput, and though he has received the benefits of Western education, is very devoted to his religion and is much liked by his subjects. The Jains feel it to be their duty to perform pilgrimages during their life time, because they think they will win everlasting rest thereby. With this idea his Highness had sent his family to perform pilgrimages in Northern India, under the escort of Mr. Oosman Jamal, his Highness's Bombay agent, who took great pains and trouble for their comfort wherever they went. His Highness Mansingjee is the first Kathiawar Prince who sent his family on pilgrimage. They left Pelitana on the 21st of February, and first visited Viramgaum. Afterwards they went to Sidhpur, where after remainig for a day they visited Ajmere. From Ajmere they went to Bhilwada and thence to Shrinathjee where they remained for twelve days. Here they performed various religious ceremonies according to the Hindoo custom and freely distributed money and clothing to the Brahmins and the poor. Afterwards they returned to Bhilwada, and went again to Ajmere. From Ajmere they went to Pusker Rai where after worshipping at the temples and feasting the Brahmius they came back to Ajmere. They then left for Mathura, where remaining for a day they paid a visit to Hardwar. They remained in Hardwar for two days, and after visiting Sarath Gunga they left for Ajodia. From Ajodia they proceeded to Benares. After visiting Pragraj (Allahabad) and spending there two days they went to Ujjain. Then they visited Nasik, where after halting for four days they come on to Bombay. The party seem to have been much benefitted by their tour. His Highness and party will leave Bombay for Palitana shortly.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE following is the text of a letter addressed from the Educational Department, Bombay Castle, under date 12th May, by Mr. G. C. Whithworth, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Mr. B. S. Shroff, L. M. & S., Secretary to the Committee of the Local Medical Profession:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th of January 1893, to the address of the General Department, submitting a momorial, dated 9th January 1893, from the Chairman and Secretaries of the managing committee appointed at a meeting of the local medical profession held on the 12th November last, praying that the reforms lately introduced by Government as regards appointments in the Grant Medical College may be pursued and completed, and that the present insuperable bar in the way of qualified local graduates and practitioners not members of the Indian Medical Service being appointed to places in the College and Hospital rendered less absolute, &c.

2. In reply I am to observe that the first and second resolutions passed at the meeting and the first and third explanatory heads in the memorial appear to be directed against the orders of the Secretary of State who has scheduled certain appointments at the Grant Medical College and at certain Government Hospitals for officers of the Indian Medical Service.

3. Whilst recognizing that the desire of the petitioners to have these appointments thrown open to them and the medical profession generally is from their point of view natural and deserving of sympathy, his Excellency in Council is compelled to point out that it is not in the power of a Provincial Government to change the above system. His Excellency in Council is not therefore in a position to discuss with a view, to any practical result, the arguments advanced in the memorial in support of the resolutions, but he is decidedly of opinion that the allegation in the first resolution that the system is mischievous in principle and practice is unwarranted.

4. As regards the third resolution and the second explanatory head, it appears to his Excellency in Council that the best proof of the desire of Government to adhere to the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 19791, dated 9th November 1888, is that it has been departed from only in the case of short acting vacancies due to privilege or sick leave. The first occasion was when owing to a sick leave vacancy in March 28th, 1890, Surgeon Captain Childe had to be transferred from the chair of pathology to that of physiology and previously to the occasion referred to by the petitioners, Surgeon Captain Childe had twice during privilege leave vacancies acted as Chemical Analyser. On the occasion in question the arrangements made appeared to his Excellency in Council to be the best possible, and he is informed by the Surgeon General that they worked well, and that no department was disorganized.

5. His Excellency in Council has every desire to adhere as far as possible to the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 1979, dated 9th November 1888, but occasional vacancies cannot be avoided and when they do occur it may not always be possible to avoid temporary transfers.

WHEN the "Recollections of the Duke of Wellington" were published, Lady de Ros was quite indignant, her daughter says, at one of the papers praising the articles as "the utterances of an octogenarian," observing "they might have given me the credit of being a nonagenarian," and also remarking that "it was not often any one made their debut as an author at the age of ninety-three!" Mrs. Swinton remarks that it is almost equally wonderful that the nonagenarian lady should have taken part in the School Board Election of 1888. The Queen in March, 1890, sent for Lady de Ros, whose letters (published in this volume) describe the "tete-a-tete with her Majesty for twenty minutes, and very gracious and amiable she was, talking upon all subjects."

THE ironclad tower at the Gulf of Spezia, just visited by the Emperor William, is one of the most important works lately constructed in Europe. It has cost some ten millions of francs, and its principal use is to defend the western mouth of the Gulf of Spezia, with its 120-ton guns, any of which can perforate the strongest ironclad vessel. Three foreign firms contributed to its construction—Armstrong for the machinery, Gruson for the iron-plating, and Krupp for the cannon. It is situated at the extremity of the western fortification of the Gulf on the Island of Palmaria.

LOSS OF THE KHIVA.

THE MARINE COURT-OF-INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the marine court-of-inquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. H. Seymour, Master of the P. and O. s. s. Malwa, and Captain K. Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, resumed the inquiry into the circumstances, under which the s. s. Khiva stranded, and was abandoned on the 18th ultimo, near the Arabian Coast.

Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Hajee Cassum Joosab and Captain Schumaker, the owner and master, respectively, of the s. s. Khiva.

EVIDENCE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER.

Mr. John Brally, chief officer of the Khiva, being called and further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he did not know whether during the time of loading cargo the usual two foremen were employed. He saw a foreman employed at each hatch.

Examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that no report was made to him about anybody smoking or cooking on the 'tween decks. If any such report was made he should certainly have put a stop to it at once. When he saw the seat of the fire it was very near the foremast.

Captain Seymour: Were the hatches on?—Hatches were on at orlop No. 2 deck.

Captain Seymour: How much of cargo had you on the orlop deck?—The main orlop from the temporary bulkhead to orlop bulkhead was full of cargo.

Captain Seymour: How much cargo had you to remove before you saw smoke?—A few bags. The beams of the orlop deck on the port side were hot, but there was very little smoke.

Captain Seymour: Had you any air ventilators from the deck to No. 2 lower hold?—No. We could not have checked the fire by putting on the orlop hatches.

The witness, continuing, said the lascar tindal served firewood and water to the pilgrims. While so doing the tindal did not complain about excessive heat in the hold where firewood was stored. Witness had been on the ship since December last. He was second officer, and was promoted to the chief officer's post on the 7th April last. He did not notice any smoke coming out from the foremast through the ventilation hole. The third officer was superintending the storage of cargo in No. 2 hold. He had been on board since December last. They turned out cargo up to the ballast. They took out about twenty feet of cargo from the hatch way right across the ship. None of the cargo they turned out was on fire.

Captain Seymour: What do you think was the extent of the fire?—I could see the fire from side to side as soon as we broke the forward beam.

Captain Seymour: At what time did you see this fire?—Some time after ten o'clock. We played water on it the whole night through.

Witness, continuing, said that there were two or three cases in No. 2 lower hold. He thought it was tea. After the ship was beached and the passengers all landed it was impossible to extinguish the fire on account of the blinding smoke, the vessel lying head to wind. After the fire broke out they removed all the pilgrims on the fore-part of the ship to the bridge. Witness saw some people in a boat; he did not see the rush. He thought some of the pipes must have either burnt through or smelted, and that accounted for the water in the ship on the 21st April. The bottom of the ship was not injured.

Captain Seymour: In all these operations did the officers and crew work to your satisfaction?—Yes.

Captain Macaulay: Can you give the date on which you commenced to load the cargo?—I cannot give the date, it was five or six days before we left.

Mr. Cooper: Is it the practice to search the coolies as to whether they have got on their person matches or *bidees* before they go into the hold to store the cargo?—No.

Witness further said that he did not see any wet cargo at the time of loading; if any was wet he should have returned it as such. He saw no cooly smoking in the hold while storing the cargo.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Framji, of Messrs. Framji and Moos, who appeared for the stevedore, witness said that as far as he knew the stevedore did his work satisfactorily.

EVIDENCE OF THE THIRD OFFICER.

Mr. Robert Lynas, third officer of the s.s. Khiva, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he superintended the work of storing cargo in No. 2 hold. He took care to see that the cargo for different ports was properly arranged. They commenced to load the cargo on the 4th ultimo, and completed loading it on the 8th ultimo. The hatches were put on every night and opened every morning. The hatches were closed on the night of the 8th ultimo, and they were not opened again until the fire was discovered. There was some oil stored in the hold, but witness did not see it. There were present the stevedore on deck, one foreman on the deck, and one foreman in the hold at the time of the loading of the cargo. The storage was done very well and carefully. Witness was very particular that no light was used or no smoking allowed in the hold. There was coal in the lower hold. At 5 p.m., on the 17th ultimo, when witness was in his cabin, the chief officer went to him and asked him if there was any oil below? Witness, not being sure of it, looked into the receipt books and found there were two cases of perfumery oil in the hold. Witness afterwards went into the 'tween decks, where the passengers were, and his attention was at the time called by a pilgrim to smoke coming out of a small ventilating hole in the foremast. He reported the matter to the second officer and the captain.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you smell anything at the time?—Yes; as if wheat was burning. Hatches were then removed, and water played on it.

The witness, continuing, said that cargo was then removed, and witness assisted in doing so. The cargo was taken out of the hold, and efforts were made to check the fire before the vessel was run aground. Witness further said that water from the hoses could not reach the flames, on account of the insufficient pressure. After the order was given to lower the boats, witness's attention was drawn to the starboard boat, which was hanging from the davits, with its stern in the water. He could not see anybody in water, but he saw a jolly boat full of men lowered.

Mr. Cooper: Did you see who they were?—Yes, I particularly noticed Dr. Pinto.

Witness further said he reported to the captain that the Doctor had cleared away from the ship. On the vessel being run aground, he and the second officer were directed to take the passengers on shore. After he had taken three loads of pilgrims he could do no more, as he was unable to see, there being a sore on his eyes from the effects of standing on the bridge that morning in smoke and heat. On the night of the 17th the pilgrims were shouting out and praying, but on the morning of the 18th they were in a state of great excitement and the officers could hardly go near the boats, which on being put out, the pilgrims crowded into and bent up the davits with their weight. He did not see any firemen get into the boat, in fact he could not tell a fireman from a *khalasi*. On the night previous to leaving for Muscat, witness went on board the Khiva with the captain an other officers. The ship was nearly full of water, and quite burnt out. The wood-work of the decks was entirely burnt up, only the iron-work of the vessel was remaining.

Mr. Nicholson: How did the crew behave?—Pretty well: but when we were swinging the boats I saw no *khalasis* except the tindal and the serang. We were assisted by the tindal, serang, and Bokhari piligrims, but I saw no lascars.

Mr. Nicholson: Have you any idea as to how the fire originated?—Not the slightest; I have no suggestion to make, except that it might have been spontaneous combustion.

Examined by Mr. Framji, witness said, he had no fault to find with the work of the stevedore.

To the Court.—They tried twice to make a hole in the deck, but it was found to be made of iron. He was on board a ship loaded with a general cargo when wheat was on fire. None of the passengers' luggage was stored in No. 2 hold.

EVIDENCE OF THE SECOND OFFICER.

Mr. Carl Swartz, second officer of the s. s. Khiva being examined by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, who appeared at this stage, corroborated the statements made by other witnesses. He said that the serang was in charge of the port-cutter on the morning of the 18th ultimo. Witness heard a yell, and immediately after saw the port-cutter hanging vertical. Two pilgrims ware seen clinging on to it. He looked into the water, but he could see no men into the water. He saw a pilgrim with his arm jammed between the tackle and the boat. The captain stopped the vessel and witness told a *khalasi* to hook the other end of the boat. The *khalasi* refused to do so. They then had to do it themselves, and the officers in the absence of the *khalasi* got the assistance of pilgrims to do the work. The boat was ultimately hoisted up, and the man whose arm was jammed between the tackle and the boat was released. Another boat was then lowered. Witness could not say who did it, or for what purpose it was lowered. Witness could not say whether the men in the boat were pilgrims, *khalasis*, or firemen. Witness thought that the smoke smelt as though wheat were burning.

To the Court.—The ship was perfectly upright when the boats were swung out. He thought the foremast gave way in consequence of the heat. He did not know how the fire originated, nor could he give any reason as to how it commenced. The fire extended to the coals in the afternoon, and it was considered impossible to put out the fire then. The lascars worked pretty well. The captain consulted him as one of the officers on the evening of the 17th, and it was thought advisable to make for the nearest land. When the vessel was run a ground they were moving very slowly, and witness did not think there was any hole made in the bottom of the ship.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Little, witness said it was in the lower hold that he first saw flames.

EVIDENCE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Mr. Fairbairn, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Khiva, examined by Mr. Little, said that the machinery of the ship and her boilers had been in good order ever since he was in charge of them. There were two steam pumps. The donkey engine was in the engine-room. There were two fixed Dowton's pumps and two portable pumps, which were all in good order. He could not say if the hoses were in good order. On the morning of the 17th the fourth engineer reported to the witness that it was too hot for the men to work in the bunker. The third engineer reported the same thing again at one o'clock in the day. Witness sent for the serang and told him to place coal-trimmers in double watches. The third engineer further reported that the coal trimmers fainted and dropped down. Witness relieved the watch at about ten minutes past four and went into the bunker with the serang. He noticed no smoke at all, but he felt there excessive heat. Witness then went to the engine-room ventilator to breathe fresh air, and went back into the bunker, but he could not find anything. He went down a third time into the bunker, when he found a little smoke. He then went down below, got the third engineer to relieve him at the engines, and made a report to the captain and the chief officer; this was about five o'clock in the afternoon. Witness, asked the serang about the smell, and he said it smelt as if some kind of oil was burning. To the witness it smelt like sickening and suffocating smell. He reported to the captain that there was something burning in the main or the forehold. Witness told the captain it was not coal burning but it smelt like oil. Witness lost his engine-room log, at Ras Merbat. After the consultation was held witness received orders to push on as fast as he could. Witness remained on duty the whole night in the engine-room, keeping up as much steam as he could. He had the third and the fourth engineers with him, but the second engineer was sick. The firemen and coal-trimmers behaved well up to the morning of the 18th. On the next morning he had only the first tindal, one greaser, one storekeeper, a fireman, and a coal-trimmer. The rest left the engine-room and went on to the deck. Witness took down the names of the five men and sent the third and the fourth engineers into the stoke-room to fire. Witness was able to keep up the speed even in the absence of those firemen, who had left the engine-room. The engines were stopped and put astern, when the boat gave way. Khiva went ashore full-speed. Witness did not think he received any orders to stop the engines before the ship beached. Witness was on the middle platform when she beached. Witness was not standing by the gear, and he did not know if the engines were stopped before the vessel went ashore. He felt no shock when she ran ashore. He could form no opinion at all as to the cause of the fire, or as to when it first originated.

To the Court: He had only one connection for steam pump and two hose connections, but there was not power enough to work two hoses. Witness sent his men to assist lascars on the deck to put out the fire.

Mr. Cooper: Before you beached did you see any of your firemen leave the ship in boats?—Some of my men went away in a jolly-boat, and some in a cutter. I was told so, and I sent my tindal to call them.

Captain Seymour: Could you have applied the steam in the boiler to put out the fire after you beached?—There were no means to do so.

Mr. Cooper: How many revolutions were you going just before going ashore?—I do not know.

Captain Macaulay: Did you notice any pilgrims cooking or smoking below?—No; they were very particular about it.

Mr. Brown: When you say there was not sufficient power you mean force of water. Do you not?—I do.

Mr. Little asked the court if it desired to hear any more evidence.

Mr. Cooper replied that some further details ought to be given in evidence about the cases of oil on board the Khiva. The stevedore, the doctor, the carpenter, two serangs, and the fourth engineer should be called and examined as witnesses.

The Court then adjourned until 11 a.m., to-day.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Manecklal Mohunlal was brought upon a charge of having committted forgery and using a forged document as a genuine one.

The complainant, in his information, stated that he was a merchant and a shroff, and carried on business in Broach, under the name of Lukhmichund Mohunlal. He knew the accused. He was a mehta in his service, and was dismissed about a year ago. About a fortnight ago the accused came to Bombay and put up at the shop of Mugonlal Parbhudas where he gave a false name. He called himself Keshavlal. He asked that firm to cash a *hundi* which he had brought to Bombay, and which purported to be drawn by the complainant on his Bombay agent, Bapoobhai Vakeel. The firm of Mugonlal having no suspicion presented the *hundi* for Rs. 1,500 to the complainant's Bombay agent, whose suspicions were aroused. He delayed payment, and enquired of the complainant. The complainant immediately wired that no such *hundi* was drawn by him. The accused having learnt this, absconded from Bombay, but left behind him a bag in the shop of Mugonlal Parbhudas. When the complainant arrived in Bombay and saw the *hundi* he at once recognised the handwriting of the accused. On searching the bag the identity of the accused was established beyond doubt. Under the circumstances the complainant charged the accused with having committed forgery for the purpose of cheating and using forged document as a genuine one.

The accused having been identified the case was adjourned until the 30th instant.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

The seventh year of the Kempton Park Great "Jubilee" Stakes, a handicap of 3000sovs. by subscription of 10 sovs. each, if declared by Tuesday next, if left in a further subscription of 20 sovs. and an additional subscription of 20 sovs. for starters; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; for three year olds and upwards; winners after January 26th at 1 p.m. of any handicap to carry 5lbs, of any race value 400 sovs. 7lbs, twice of 400 sovs or once of 1,000 sovs. 14lbs. extra; the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas. 1893, to carry—if a colt 8st. 8lbs., if a filly 8st. 4lbs., of the One Thousand Guineas 8st 4 lbs, Jubilee Course, one mile. (69 subs). Closed, January 3rd, 1893.

Mr J H Houldsworth's b h Orvieto, by Bend Or—Napoli, 5 years, 9st 5lbs, M Cannon 1
Mr John Charlton's ch c May Duke, by Muncaster—Maibaum, 4 years, 8st 4lbs, C Loates 2
Col North's b or br h Simonian, by St Simon—Garonne, 5 years, 7st 13lbs, Chaloner 3
Mr A Kilsyth's ch c Euclid, by Prism, dam by Speculum—Nydia, 4 years, 8st 8lbs, F Rickaby 0
Mr H Milner's ch f Adoration, by Hermet—Devotion, 4 years, 7st 8lbs, G Barrett 0
The Earl of Bradford's b h Cuttlestone, by Retreat—Posthuma, 5 years, 7st 5lbs, F Allsopp 0
Sir Blundell Maple's b c Gangway, by Saraband—Gang Warily, 3 years, 7st 3bs, T Loates 0
The Earl of Dunraven's b c Haymaker, by Springfield—Lady Binks, 4 years, 6st 12lbs, W Bradford 0
The Duke of Beaufort's b c Son of a Gun by Petronel—Ithona, 3 years, 6st 9lbs. G Gough 0
Baron M de Tuyll's b c Leominster, by, Kilwarlin—Bonnie Morn, 3 years, 6st 8lbs. S Chandley 9
Capt Machell's b f Kilkenny, by Ormonde—Bryonia, 4 years, 6st 7lbs, Knowles 0

(Winner trained by Ryan, Newmarket)

Betting: 10 to 1 against Orvieto,

Won by half a length.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

The Newmarket Stakes of 4,500 sovs., a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, the remainder from the fund, for three-year-olds: colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs. The second to receive 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. upon the whole stake. Across the flat, one mile and two furlongs straight. 121 subs. Closed September 15th, 1891.

Mr McCalmont's b c Isinglas, by Isonomy—Deadlock, T Loates 1
The Earl of Ellesmere's b c Phocion, by Hampton—Photfia J Watts 2
Mr Rose's b c Ravensbury, by Isonomy—Penitent, Barker. 3
Mr Daniel Cooper's b c Barbarian, by Barcaldine—Katherine, Chaloner 0
Mr T Jenning's, Junior, ch c Montezuma, by George Frederick—Monte Rosa, W Bradford 0
Mr J Lowther's ch c Low Moor, by Swillington—Hematite, F Rickaby 0
Lord Gerard's br c Montanvert, by Galopin—Chamounix F Webb 0

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Newmarket.)

Betting: 4 to 1 on Isinglass.

Won by three lengths.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India have approved of a project being drawn up by the Agent of the Bengal-North Western Railway for the construction of a narrow-gauge railway from Lucknow to the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore. This is the line required to link up the great metre-gauge systems of Upper India and Rajputana.

The *Shenpao* has received a special telegram from Nanking announcing the suicide by poison, in prison, of the notorious Li Hung, the *Kolao Hui* chief. On hearing the news of his death his wife and concubine determined not to outlive him, and both committed suicide.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has distributed grants for the Volunteer camps-of-exercise and field days as under—Bengal Presidency camps-of-exercise grant Rs. 30,000, field days grant Rs. 10,000; Madras Presidency, Rs. 18,000, and Rs. 6,000; Bombay Presidency Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively.

The Government of India have approved of the preparation of a project for an independent metre-gauge line between Lucknow and Cawnpore by, and at request of, the Bengal North-Western Railway. Mr. Horace Bell has inspected the major portion of the proposed alignment for the Kalka-Simla Railway. It is believed that the cost will be fully a lakh a mile. The survey operations will last probably till the rains set in, when Mr. Gilchirst will go to Kasauli, where he will prepare his plans and estimate.

Mr. Gilchirst, Engineer in charge of the Simla-Kalka Railway Survey, expects to finish outdoor work by the end of next month: and will work out the plans and estimates at Kasauli. Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, has inspected the survey so far as it has proceeded. Mr. Gilchirst is believed to favour a low level line with the terminus at Chota Simla.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have to record another instance of the danger to life, and the great expense involved owing to there being no Pasteur Institute in India. Corporal Harris of the 11th Hussars was admitted into the Station Hospital at Sialkote on the morning of the 15th instant, with a wound on the left forearm inflicted by a rabid dog. On the 16th he was discharged to proceed the following morning to the Pasteur Institute, Paris. There appears to be little or no doubt that the animal which bit the corporal was mad, as Captain Christie, the Cantonment Magistrate, shortly after the occurrence, came across the dog and shot it, and on this gentleman's statement prompt action was taken in the case.

Lord C. A. Conyngham broke his arm out shooting Kulu way, and was brought into Simla three days ago. He is now in the Grand Hotel. The point of the elbow bone is broken off, and owing to delay in proper treatment the injury is a troublesome one to remedy.

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, who acts for Sir Charles Elliott during his absence on leave, arrives in Calcutta by mail train on the morning of the 29th inst. Mr. Stanley Coxon, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, who is Sir A. P. MacDonnell's personal assistant, will act as Private Secretary during the stay in Bengal. Mr. Coxon has been with three Chief Commissioners of Burma, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Captain Lister will remain as Aide-de-Camp.

The *Madras Mail* of Saturday says:—"Winds are now blowing from monsoon directions and there is a rumour current that the monsoon has burst in Colombo. We in Madras are to-day enjoying a breeze that might have had its birth in a brick-kiln so hot and parching is it."

According to the Foochow paper, the foreign piece-goods business must be in a very bad way, since, following three failures amongst the natives, already reported, since the China New Year, another is recorded with liabilities amounting to 70,000 dollars. The losses fall chiefly, if not entirely, on the native banks, and they are becoming so distrustful of the soundness of this particular branch of trade that they are withdrawing their facilities to all engaged in it, to such an extent, indeed, that it is thought many still going concerns will have to succumb.—The same paper gives the gist of a lenghty and vigorous proclamation by the *Liken* authorities against the manufacture of *lie tea*. The proclamation points out that this scandalous malpractice has gone a long way to bring about the complained-of decline in the tea trade and that the authorities are determined to put a stop to it. People are warned in the first place not to make any tea excepting of the genuine tea leaf, which it is hoped will be sufficient; but if any person should disregard the warning the punishment will be severe, namely, transportation for life, which will fall alike on the maker, the seller, and the buyer, as well as upon any others who may have anything to do with it. Any person who will give information that will lead to the detection of those carrying on this unlawful business will be handsomely rewarded and receive a button of the fifth class. After the issue of such a proclamation tea buyers, it is said, need have no fear of the trade trying to palm off 'lie tea' on them.

A telegram has been received at Shanghai, from Peking, to the effect that the Tsungli Yamen has presented a memorial to the Throne recommending Hu Yuenmei, at present Acting Provincial Treasurer of Kuangsi, to be the successor of H. E. Hsueh Fu-ch'eng at the Court of St. James, this official's term of office having expired last March.

On the afternoon of May 5 in the House of Commons Mr. Dadabhai asked Mr. Russell "whether in order to enable this House to form a correct judgment of the progress, if any, in the condition of India he will give to the House information about the condition of India in past years to compare with the present condition; and whether for that purpose he will reconsider his decision and lay before Parliament the note of Sir David Barbour upon which Lord Cromer as Finance Minister based a statement and also another similar one to date. The answer was:—1, A Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India is annually given to Parliament, and the report which is now in course of preparation will, according to custom, contain a review of the last ten years; 2, For the reasons given on the 27th April the Secretary of State is unable to lay on the table the confidential note to which my hon. friend refers." Mr. Dadabhai also asked whether the Secretary of State would reconsider his refusal to produce a copy of the note by Lord Lytton referred to last week. Mr. Russell said:—"In answer to my hon. friend's question, which is really a repetition of that which he put to me on the 27th of April, I am afraid I can add nothing to what I said on that occasion." Mr. Russell's hon. friend is certainly very persistent.

"Grass-widow" and "Widow bewitched" are colloquialisms well understood in England. It seems, however, that these expressions convey to American ears no very certain meaning. Mr. Hempl, an American gentleman, has by way of experiment proposed the question to about one hundred students; but though he found the terms familiar to all, the notions about their significance varied considerably. As to "grass-widow," nineteen thought it meant a woman divorced, whether the divorce had been obtained by her or her husband. To thirty-seven, on the other hand, the term signified a woman divorced, or informally separated, from her husband, he being the deserting party; while forty-two understood it to refer to a woman who had been deserted by her husband, or had left him, but usually the former. None gave the ordinary meaning, "a wife whose husband is compelled by his duties to live abroad for a long time, and away from her"; but several had heard the term used jocosely in that way, in which case the speaker would immediately after explain what he meant. One or two associated with it a woman whose conjugal relations had been many or irregular. But no one know it in the sense of an unmarried woman deserted by her lover, which seems to have been the original English meaning of a "grass" or "grace" widow.

Normandy, so usually fertile, is, says a Paris correspondent, in sore distress at the agricultural outlook. For over three months not a drop of water has fallen in that province. Dry heat has brought forth caterpillars which cover fruit-trees and vegetables. The havoc these insects played in two days in the orchards has left no room for hoping for a pear or apple season. The meadows are parched up. Even in the pastoral valley of the Auge, the peasants have to lead their cows to browse on the young shoots of barley. This season is drier than the one that preceded the war. The drought that year began in May, and was continued to October. One of the consequences was that Paris had no firewood to signify during the siege, the Seine having fallen so low as not to have water enough to float the firewood rafts from Fontainebleau and the Forest of Morvan.

There are five printing presses in Iceland. Ten newspapers and eight magazines are published, and that the Icelanders have a great impulse to intellectual production is proved by the fact that the twelve thousand Icelanders who have emigrated to Manitoba have founded in that city twelve newspapers.

Both at Odessa and at Batoum, says a correspondent at the former port, the Russian company's packhouses are just now overstocked with Russian cotton coming from the Transcaspian plantations and awaiting transport to Moscow and Lodz. The Russian spinners would appear to have some reason for their boast that this country will in a few years be in a position to discard entirely the American product. American experts say that the Russian cotton requires a large admixture of American fibre to produce equally good results, whilst the Russian spinners maintain that with every recurring season's crop the Russian product is rapidly improving in quality and staple, and even now requires no foreign admixture.

The new Prime Minister of Norway, Mr. Emil Stang, who has just undertaken the arduous task of governing in the face of a hostile majority until the general election of next year, has been for ten years the leader of the Norwegian Conservatives. Born in Christiania in 1834, a son of Frederick Stang, who was himself for many years the leader of the Conservatives, and was Prime Minister from 1861 to 1880, Emil Stang first rose to power in 1889 by a coalition of his party with the Moderates. The latter, however, two years later joined with the Liberals, and formed a powerful Opposition to the Government. It was the elections of 1891 which at last gave a majority to the Norwegian Liberals. Hence it is that although Conservatives and Moderates have again joined forces, the new Ministry is in a minority. Formerly Mr. Stang practised as a barrister; but his party have now provided him with the means which enable him to devote himself exclusively to politics. In the House he is accounted a powerful debater, being particularly prompt in reply.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the United States Treasury, in the statement which he has prepared on the financal situation, declares (Reuter telegraphs) that under the act of July 14, 1890, the Treasury has been paying gold for the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion, and will continue to do so as long as gold is available for the purpose. He denies that any order has been issued stopping the payment of gold for these notes. The Government, he continues, will preserve its credit unimpaired, and the maintenance of the parity of the two metals will not be abandoned. The total amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the country from all sources is stated at about 740,000,000 dols. On Mr. Carlisle's entry into office on March 7 the free gold on hand had been reduced to 987,000 dols. By an arrangement with the Western Banks this amount had on the 1st of April been increased to 8,000,000 dols. Heavy shipments afterwards reduced the amount until two days ago it fell to 4,000 dols., but it now amounts to 885,000 dols. Arrangements are, moreover, in progress for the purpose of procuring more gold from the West, and it is hoped that sufficient will be obtained to keep the the gold reserve intact.

Mr. Walter Besant is going to Chicago as the delegate of the Society of Authors to the Conference of Authors convened in that city for July 10th, 11th, and 12th. He leaves England, says the *Literary World*, on June 10th by the Etruria, having arranged to pay a visit to several of the New England cities, including New Haven, Providence, Plymouth, Salem, Concord, and Portsmouth, and he will visit Niagara on his way to Chicago. Mr. Besant will read a paper on "The Work of the Society of Authors," and will be the bearer of numerous papers by other leading members of the Society.

The Comedie Française are going to London once more, but they have declined the invitation to go to Chicago, much to the disppointment of M. Sarcey, who confesses in his *Scribner* article that he did his best to move them, for the personal reason that the proposal was his "last hope" of realising a long-cherished desire to visit the United States. There were, however, as he admits, several reasons for the adminstration's self-denying ordinance. First and foremost the subvention of 9,600l. a year from the State is in peril. There are many Deputies who are for suppressing theatrical subsidies, and the idea gains ground that they will at last carry their point, upon which, in M. Sarcey's view, there would be an end of the Comedie Française. "It is a hundred to one, he thinks, that if the company went upon this money-making tour in the New World its resources would be cut off when it came back. M. Sarcey acknowledges that there were other reasons, among which was the awful thought of what would become of the Maison de Moliere embarking in one ship if they should sink in the Atlantic, properties and all. In brief, the home-keeping youth and the unenterprising veterans of the company were alike unenthusiatic; but the subsidy question seems, from M. Sarcey's account, to have been the most potent cause of the Minister's refusal.

Time evidently passes pleasantly with M. Francisque Sarcey, the eminent dramatic critic, for he speaks in his article in *Scribner* of the famous visit of the Comedie Francaise to London as having taken place "ten years ago." It was on Monday, the 22nd of June, 1879, and therefore nearly fourteen years ago, that this distinguished company made its appearance on the stage of the Gaiety. M. Sarcey, after his wont, accompanied M. Got and his companions on that occasion in the character of historiographer, and if he is a little out in his chronology he will retain, he tells us, "a life-long remembrance" of that evening. "When the curtain went up (he continues) all the troupe was ranged in a semi-circle about the two busts of Shakespeare and Moliere. On the right and left, standing apart from the group, were on the one side, Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, in a linen tunic, simple and serious, without a single jewel, leaning against the pedestal of a bust of Tragedy; and on the other side, Mdlle. Croizette, then in the full splendour of her beauty and her reputation, dazzling with freshness and sparkling with diamonds, in the costume of Celimene, and with her fan in her hand. It was a sight at once splendid and charming."

General Lord Wolseley has contributed to "The United Service Magazine" a memoir of Sir Hope Grant, in which he expresses the opinion that in recent times no man who, in either a civil or a military capacity, did such great and distinguished service to England has been so miserably rewarded. Speaking from long acquaintance, living in the closest intimacy with him day by day for some years, Lord Wolseley confidently asserts that he never heard his old comrade obtrude his religious views upon others. Yet in later years of his life he suffered much from unfair and cruel misconstruction of his religious views. He felt this, we are told, very much, for it partly came from a source from which he had looked for support in his endeavours to maintain discipline amongst all who had the great privilege to serve under him. When upon his death-bed he saw an aide-de-camp break down and burst into tears, he said, "What's the matter, Bobby? Why, death is only like going from one room into another. "So lived and died (says Lord Wolseley) this remarkable soldier, of whom no truly good man was ever an enemy. He had spent most of his life in helping to build up and consolidate the Empire of which he was proud, and of whose honour he was fiercely jealous. It may be truly said of him that he loved his God sincerely and served his Queen with all his heart."

MODERN SOCIETY IN CHINA.

THE LIFE OF THE NATION CORRUPT TO THE CORE.

Like everything else in China, "modern society" there is not so modern as it is anywhere else. As described by Prof. R. K. Douglas at the Royal Institution on May 2—in the course of the first of a series of three lectures—ancient and modern society in China might pass for twins. The lecture was the first of a course of three, and had it been delivered anywhere else would probably have attracted a larger audience than can be squeezed into the stuffy little theatre of the Royal Institution. The lecturer is Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, and (according to an interesting report which appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the other papers, with the exception of the *Daily Chronicle* not having touched the subject) he began by drawing some Chinese characters on a blackboard. These seemed to absolutely fascinate all the old ladies in the audience, and it was evident that they had never seen anything like them before, even on tea-chests. They looked as much like a collection of intoxicated wheelbarrows as anything else. Prof. Douglas admitted there was much to be learned about modern society in China, and described his paper as only a sketch. The Emperor, he said, is the supreme power, though the spiritual concerns of the people are in the hands of the Grand Llama. Even in these the Emperor had power to interfere. He could forbid the transmigration of a soul, and keep it in suspension during his pleasure. Once an official left his office and took the seal with him. His sentence was that his soul should not undergo the process of transmigration when he died. Being a person of some resolution as well as means, the unfortunate official was determined not to undergo this embarrassing punishment if he could avoid it. He went to Pekin and appealed against the sentence of the Emperor. The latter adopted a course of masterly inactivity. This had its effect, and the man died. His relatives took charge of the appeal, and pressed it so assiduously that at last the Emperor relented, and gave them permission to look for the suspended soul in the body of the child in which it was hidden. Touching the result of their search, or its effect upon the children of the empire, Professor Douglas said nothing. The Emperor is never seen except by the few who are very close to him. To the people he is a mystery. When he takes an airing they fall upon their faces, so that they never catch a glimpse of him. The Emperor was greatly astonished when the representative of England and some of his colleagues who represented other European Powers refused to fall on their faces, or kotou before him. He was completely shut off from the world, even the outside Chinese world. His palace was surrounded by triple walls, and within these walls was to be found a miniature representation of the topographical conditions of the country. There were mountains, valleys, forests, rivers, lakes, and upon the waters the Emperor sometimes amused himself with a toy steamer. Nearly every Chinaman possessed more practical knowledge of the government of the country than the Emperor.

THE NECESSITY OF STAYING UP ALL NIGHT.

In matters of etiquette China is almost as original as she is in most other respects. State ceremonies which begin in England in the afternoon are finished there by ten o'clock in the morning. At the palace a theatrical performance begins at eight o'clock in the morning. The Sovereign of China is twenty-two years of age in Chinese; in English he is twenty-three. He ascended the throne in 1875. In 1889 he assumed the reins of power and took an Empress. The latter was chosen by the Dowager-Empress. The Emperor was surrounded by sycophants, and unless the present ruler of China differed from many of his predecessors, he was likely to sink under the sort of life these were only too ready to provide and become "flabby." The grandfather of the present Emperor was a worn-out old man at thirty. It was difficult to say what part the Emperor took in the government of the country. All that the people wanted to be sure of was that the Emperor was on the side of the mandarins; then they turned their attention to the foreigners, particularly the missionaries. The wretched condition of the people was due in a great measure to the want of an hereditary aristocracy that might stand between the Emperor and the mandarins, and be a check upon the latter in their exactions upon the people. The heads of noble families whose ancestry dated far back could be counted upon the fingers of both hands. The mandarins, who are the governing class, were of the people. In cases of a national disaster, such as the flooding of immense tracts of country by an overflow of the Yellow River, the general distress was alleviated by the assistance of rich men. In return for contributions these obtained office, and the highest offices were given to those who gave the most money. Half of the mandarins were so made.

ANTI-EXTORTION ALLOWANCE.—THE CENSORS.

It was almost impossible, under the present system of government, to prevent official corruption. In addition to a salary, a mandarin was paid an anti-extortion allowance. This was thirty times as much as his salary but the two combined were not enough for reasonable living expenses. The viceroy of a province had a salary, of £6,000 a year. This was not enough to pay the salaries of his officials, to say nothing of himself, hence the system of extortion and oppression that has, seemingly, always been in force. The innocent were often punished for the guilty. It was the duty of the censors to report all irregularities to the Government. There were fifty-six censors in a province. No mandarin was exempt from their attacks. Even the Emperor had been indirectly accused by them of being the cause of some national calamity. Though they allowed a host of crimes to go unpunished, yet they did much good. Still, when they grew too bold they sometimes received a reminder from the vermilion pencil of the Emperor that took the curl out of their pigtails. They formed no real safeguard against wrongdoing, and at the best only served to mitigate the terrible conditions under which the people of China exist.

FOUR CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

Chinese society (Professor Douglas said) was divided into four classes—scholars other than the mandarins, farmers, mechanics, and traders. Scholars could not be tortured until they had been stripped of their degrees. They formed a dangerous class, as there were not enough places for them. They were too proud to do manual labour but not too proud to play the part of "loafers." The mistake of Chinese literary men was that they refused to strike out for themselves. Those who wrote only commented on what had been already written. Their vision was contracted; their minds were narrow. They could not look ahead. Nearly all disturbances between the Chinese and foreigners were due to the machinations of the scholars. They flouted the magistrates, and did many other things for which the soles of their feet might with propriety be tickled. The farmers took the next rank in the political system, as the Chinese ascribe all their wealth to the soil. The farmers were hard workers, and got out of the earth all that it was possible to get. They were taxed into a condition of grinding poverty. The class that had done most for China, the merchants and traders, was placed in the lowest scale. Chinese merchants and traders, had earned a solid reputation for honesty and high commercial honour and standing. The manager of a bank which had done business with Chinese traders to the amount of hundreds of millions of taels had informed him that not one of his Chinese customers had been a defaulter. There were no professional classes, strictly speaking, in China. There were so-called doctors, but they were merely empirics, who preyed on the folly of the people without let or hinderance. Amputation was never resorted to. That was considered an act of disrespect to one's parents, and a Chinaman would rather lose his life than a limb. Legal cases were disposed of much in the same manner as "night charges" before a London magistrate. There was no counsel on either side. The mandarin had all the say. Still, in spite of the topsy-turvy condition of affairs—looked at from a European standpoint—China gained in force and power. Babylon and Rome went down, but for forty centuries China had withstood efforts, at disintegration from within and attacks from without. This was ascribed by some to the attitude of the children towards the parents; doubtless the spirit of harmony had much to do with it, also the spirit of oppositson to all change. For men there were competitive examanitions. There were only seven small volumes of the classics to master, but these were shrouded in a mist of commentaries. Exminations were held every three years. The examiners were appointed by the Emperor. The applicants for examination generally numbered about 8000. They entered cells just large enough to hold one person. Each applicant carried food for two days. Before entering the cells they were searched for cribs. The latter were sometimes so minute that they were plaited into the pigtail. They were given four texts from the classics. Upon these they were to write three essays and a poem, and to have them ready at the end of the second day. There were two more ordeals of this kind. The survivors had a feast after obtaining the degree of "Elegant Scholar." In the following spring the candidates repaired to Pekin. There they were examined for the degree of "Advanced Scholar." Only five per cent. succeeded in obtaining this degree. From these men the Government secured their officials, and the watchword among them was, "Get wealth and place, if possible with grace, but get wealth and place."

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THE CULT OF MATURER BEAUTY.

This, writes the "North China Herald," is an age of enlightenment, and as almost every day brings tidings of some discovery in the scientific world, our capacity for astonishment at new theories is nearly exhausted, and we accept with preternatural calmness announcements that at the beginning of the century would have created quite a "furore." But a leading contemporary has lately commented on a fresh revelation from the realms of physiology which is of such vast importance and interest to a large majority of humanity, that we cannot refrain from giving the rumour publicity in our columns. Hitherto a lady's age has been regarded as a subject to be discreetly ignored, and its investigation altogether forbidden in polite society, but in future we need have no scruples about attending to it openly, especially if the fair being whose years are under discussion has passed her third decade, for the fiat has gone forth that at this period a woman begins to be most dangerously alluring, and we shall thus be paying the lady in question a very pretty compliment by drawing the world's attention to the fact that she is nearing the desired goal of the 'eternal feminine.' The 'debutante' is played out at last, and once more relegated to the unfledged brood of her 'quondam' companions—the bread-and-butter misses; 'sweet seventeen' has had her day, and 'thrilling thirty' and 'fascinating forty' have taken her place; for it has been scientifically proved that a woman's beauty does not reach its greatest height until it attains the mellow condition that unkind (and apparently ignorant) critics have hitherto regarded as verging towards superannuation. Further statistics have been compiled to show that if the future well-being of our race is under consideration, a woman's third decade is about the right age for her to marry; and there is no doubt that if this idea gains ground, we shall soon look upon a bride of seven or eight and twenty as a giddy creature who is rushing blindly into all sorts of responsibilities her youth and inexperience will prevent her from fulfilling creditably. This new doctrine of middle-aged perfection will bring comfort and joy to many a hale and hearty matron who has been anticipating with dread the flight of time, that under the old regime would inevitably have caused her charms to be characterised as faded. History repeats itself—fortunately for some of us—and we have evidently rounded the cycle, and reached a period when the advanced years of our female friends are to be regarded as possessing as much attraction for modern adorers, as those historic decades of Helen of Troy secured from the jeunesse doree of Hellas. And after all, as far as manly comfort is concerned, the novel idea may perhaps have more merit than appears on the surface. Women have been called "kittle cattle," but there can be no question that man is an unruly animal, too, and we believe there is a feminine sentiment not altogether without truth, that he is most likely to prove manageable when his fur is stroked the right way. The large demand for widows in the matrimonial market leads us to imagine that the woman of thirty may have proved herself more capable of humouring the masculine instinct than the girl of seventeen; to use a sporting metaphor, the latter goes blindly at her fences and often comes a rather severe cropper over her married happiness, whilst the former reviews the situation carefully, and as a rule, clears the obstacles skilfully and securely. In former days, when the life of the high-walled garden of which Mrs. Lynn Linton discourses so eloquently, was in vogue, and woman was looked upon as a pretty toy existing entirely for man's material pleasure and satisfaction, infantile charms were fitting passports to the gate of matrimony, which was the end and aim of every orthodox maiden's existence. But a change has come over the spirit of the dream; and just as the race of hard-drinking and plain-speaking squires has given place to a more refined and decidedly more temperate generation of mankind, the matrimonial views of these said gentlemen have also undergone a complete transformation, and the qualifications now necessary to ensure a woman being characterised as a good comrade are very different from those that hitherto did her such good service. That this is an established fact is proved by the altered appearance of the heroine in modern fiction, who is generally represented, if unmarried, as having considerably passed what our grandfathers would have called her first youth, and who is invariably considered still more strikingly attractive if she has added the bloom of matrimony to her ripened charms, besides having arrived at the age at which the "Serpent of Old Nile" met with her tragic fate. Verily women's rights will soon be a forgotten cry, if matters advance at their present rate; for surely, one of the greatest bugbears of feminine existence has been removed by the promulgation of this new dogma, and there will shortly be no wrongs to redress. It is certainly a wonderful proof of the march of civilisation, and one that is calculated to fill the hearts of Oriental women with unbounded astonishment at the curious unlikeness of Western and Eastern customs. Rudyard Kipling, in one of his famous stories makes a sixteen-year-old Indian girl comment on the "bold white "mem-log" who make their marriages not before they are old women! and when told by her English lover that the daughters of his race wed even when they are twenty-five years old, she adds with passionate emphasis: "Who would of his own will take a wife even of eighteen? She is a woman—ageing every hour. Those 'mem-log' remain young forever. How I hate them!" A hatred that would certainly have been intensified if the speaker had been suddenly initiated into some of the newest tenets of the detested 'mem-log's' latest gospel.

We would console the depressed 'debutantes' upon whom this startling theory must have burst with rather a severe shock, by reminding them that the idea has not as yet taken root all over the globe, and there is still a chance of their finding for their youthful charms a market from which the belle of a dozen seasons would be ignominiously ejected. Advanced America is yet behind us in some things; and a proof of the New World's occasional lapse into Cimmerian darkness has been shown by the fact that the Dakota bachelors have recently advertised for a 'car load of young wives!' The qualifying adjective will doubtless cause some slight ray of comfort to gladden the hearts of the despondent damsels whose lack of years entitles them to a place among the 'odious race of the unappreciated,' and they may even reach the height of magnanimity that would enable them to forgive Walt Whitman for uttering what would be considered rank heresy by his gay and festive compatriots on the shores of the Missouri river.

> "Women sit or move to and fro, some old, some young.
> The young are beatiful—but the old are more beautiful than the young."

MR. J. A. FROUDE ON HOME RULE.

Mr. J. A. Froude has sent the following letter to a correspondent who asked his opinion upon the Home Rule Bill, and the contentions of Mr. Gladstone that Ireland prospered under Grattan's Parliament, and that there was an analogy between the case of Canada and that of Ireland:—

"Cherwell Edge, Oxford, April 25, 1893.

"Dear Sir,—I will answer your questions very briefly:—

"1. Ireland improved commercially under Grattan's Constitution, but merely in consequence of the removal of the restrictions on Irish trade. These restrictions were removed before that Constitution was conceded. The effect of that Constitution was to stimulate political agitation and the conflict of the two races; and the increasing trade would probably have been far greater than it was if the country had been left in peace.

"2. Constitution were granted to Canada and the other great colonies with a distinct view towards their separation from the mother country. The Governor-General recommended the Canadians to prepare for separation at an early period, and they were given to understand that if they preferred independence the mother country would not interfere. Ireland is geographically and politically attached to this country and cannot be allowed to leave us if she wishes. In passing over the executive power to an Irish Parliament, we only increase the difficulty of retaining Ireland. We shall alienate the loyal part of the population who will regard themselves as betrayed. The necessity of reconquest will remain, but the evils of it and the bloodshed to be occasioned by it will be infinitely enhanced.

"3. Such respect for law and order as exists in Ireland is entirely due to English authority. Remove it, and the old anarchy will and must return. The Union has enabled Ireland to prosper better than it ever did before. If it has prospered no better, it is because we have made Ireland the battle-ground of our own political factions. Mr. Gladstone's proposal of Home Rule is only the latest and worst instance of this.

"4. Separation will not result from the passing of Mr. Gladstone's measure, because England cannot and will not allow an independent or hostile power to establish itself so close to us. But if that measure is passed, there will be a dangerous and desperate war in which other countries may take part who would gladly see our power broken.

"These are my opinions, of which you may make any use you please.—Your faithful servant,

"J. A. Froude."

Lady de Ros, when Lady Georgiana Lennox, used to joke, her daughter says, with Lord Melbourne over their opposed politics, and once, when the Ministerial majority was reduced to five, as it happened to be the Queen's birthday, she congratulated him on the pleasure it must give him to see "V" illuminated all over the town! He replied, "Five was as good a number as any other."

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The decision of his Honor the Chief Justice in the matter of the reconstruction of the Commercial Bank of Australia, writes the *Melbourne Argus*, will meet with the hearty endorsement of the entire community. As pointed out by counsel, only one of two courses was possible—liquidation, which meant ruin, or the adoption of the proposed scheme of reconstruction, which, it is hoped, will be the first [illegible] to stem the tide of panic into which the public has lately drifted. The only objection raised—and one which the modifications adopted at Monday's meeting overcome—was as to the position which corporate bodies and trustees would occupy. A large proportion of the interests grouped under these heads were precluded by law from accepting even preference shares in discharge of their claims; but this difficulty at once disappears when it becomes a question of deposit receipts. This was the view accepted by the Court, and in sanctioning the adoption of the scheme, the Chief Justice remarked that the hardships which might have been complained of prior to the amendments contained in clause 16 of the plan of compromise were obviated, and that the provisions of the latter were highly commendable. It may be stated, as the point was raised, that all friendly societies will participate in the privileges granted to corporate bodies, and hence any misgivings on this point are now set at rest. At an earlier date, when the scheme of reconstruction was first placed before the creditors and shareholders of the bank, the advantages both would derive from its adoption were forcibly urged by this journal. It was the first glint of light in a future which looked at the time profoundly dark. It showed that, notwithstanding our mistakes in the past, we had at least some cool heads and busy brains equal to the task of grappling with a situation of unusual difficulty. The efforts made, it may be said, were carried to a successful issue yesterday. The reconstruction of an institution so largely and so intimately connected with our local business affairs means a great deal. Trade operations that have been temporarily suspended will again be resumed, with the pleasant conviction that nothing can now occur to interrupt their progress. The position of the Commercial Bank when it opens its doors to ordinary business early next week will be vastly stronger than for months past. Lying rumors and injurious scandals can no longer influence its credit, for by the plan of reconstruction it is happily removed beyond the reach of both. That the institution will, under these new conditions, command considerable support from the trading community is but natural. In these times when distrust is so rampant, old customers will be only too glad to renew their connection with the reconstituted Bank, and hence under fairly favorable conditions the hopes of those interested in its future success may surely be expected to be realised. Experience will point out the mistakes of the past and prevent their recurrence. Mill's remark that the English Government made safe banking for a long time a punishable offence may have been correct at one period, but it certainly no longer holds good. There is perhaps more in Mr. Patterson's contention in the paper published by the Statistical Society, that the periodical financial crises which have occurred of recent years are more or less attributable to, and their peculiar severity accentuated by, the defect in our banking system. At considerable cost and distress we have learnt that the banking system in vogue in Australia is by no means perfect, and it is to be hoped that the lesson thus taught will not prove valueless.

The present state of general uncertainty and doubt is due to conditions it is needless now to enlarge upon. We have the stern facts staring us in the face that recovery now seems possible, but it will require both zeal and capacity to carry us over the next few months. The initial error, which was so plainly put forward in our issue of the 30th of January, was weakening the trust of English depositors in the Associated Banks of Victoria. All that has since happened is attributable primarily, if not solely, to the repudiation of what was made to appear to our British creditors a contract amongst the banks for mutual support. The keystone of the arch of confidence was knocked out immediately the Federal Bank was allowed to close its doors; and no matter what excuses may be put forward, the responsibility of the present lies at the doors of those who were moved by selfish interests to ignore the then possibilities of the future. It is just a year ago since Mr. Hegan, the Chairman of the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, in addressing the shareholders of that institution, pointed to the manifesto of the Associated Banks of Victoria as the safeguard of British depositors. The statement made and the inferences drawn by Mr. Hegan may have been incorrect, but they were allowed to pass unchallenged, and were republished in all the monetary centres of the United Kingdom. What we now have to do is to attempt to restore, if practicable, the lost confidence. Our London cables state that the leading bankers urge that concerted action should be taken by the Victorian banks to stem the tide of trouble. But before this is possible it must be shown that all parties are agreed as to the responsibilities to be undertaken. If we are to have an Association of Banks in the future it must be on terms which the public can understand; if not, then each institution will have to fight the battle, as the Commercial Bank has done, for itself.

The agitation against the monopoly of the Royal Niger Company, has resulted in an important petition from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Lord Rosebery protesting strongly against the company's charter. It is urged that it was not desirable to confer sovereign powers over vast territories upon a trading company whose resources for such purposes were very limited, and who petitioned for exclusive jurisdiction over countries which were discovered, redeemed from the export slave traffic, and brought under British influence by national efforts and expenditure. The petition alleges that the company have imposed irksome restraints upon commerce, particularly export duties, besides heavy licence fees, and regulations preferential to themselves, and repressive of Free Trade. Complaint is further made that while the consent of the Secretary of State to these imposts was obtained on the ground of special expenditure, carrying into effect the Act for the suppression of the slave trade, the efforts of the company in this direction have been spasmodic, and have now ceased. The petitioners conclude by praying that a Crown Commissioner be placed as Resident in the Niger territories; that the administrative accounts of the State from 1886 (when the charter was granted) to the end of 1891, should without delay be laid before Parliament, and accounts for each year afterwards be presented annually; that the Customs list should be revised, and the levying of export duties discontinued; and finally, that the boundary of the Chartered Government should be retracted, so as to restore to the Oil Rivers District or Protectorate the Lower Niger and neighbouring regions as far as Onitcha, leaving Asaba to the Niger Company and Onitcha to the Oil Rivers Government.

A Stradivarius violin was sold recently at Puttick and Simpson's, London, for 860l., that being the highest price yet secured for a fiddle in the auction room. This fact has caused some inquiry to be made into the rapid rise in the value of the violins of the great Cremona maker, whose workshop Mr. Edgar Bundy has so graphically depicted in a painting in the present Royal Academy Exhibition. It seems that a fine "Strad" was sold in 1805 for 100l., but by 1857, when the late James Goding's collection was brought to the hammer at Christie's, a Stradivarius violin fetched 200l., and a viola by the same maker 212l., In 1872 a "Strad" since re-christened by its fortunate owner "The Emperor," realised 290l. at the sale of the collection of Mr. Gillott, the pen-maker; and it would probably now not be parted with for four times that amount. The auction price of a "Strad" has since reached 860l., and it is quite possible that before the present century is over the sum will pass into four figures, while the price at the fiddle fancier's is already a good deal higher. It seems that the increase of cost is due partly to the demand for old violins from the United States, partly to the wish of every violinist of note to possess at least one example of the famous maker. Dr. Joachim, for instance, has three. Doubtless the bloated capitalist might step in and make a "corner" in these prized instruments, were it not for the fact that to discriminate between a genuine "Strad" and an old copy requires enormous skill and experience; while few but experts can tell whether even a genuine Stradivarius has not at some remote time been fitted with a new head, and thus half-ruined from a commercial point of view, or has in some way been damaged and cleverly repaired.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Academy is opened and we may expect the usual scientific criticism, which, if not very palatable, has at least the merit of sincerity. If Professor Ponder Pryall is unable to fully appreciate the sentiment of a landscape he can at least discover that the colours of the rainbow are the wrong side out, as sometimes happens in pictures, and surely that is no small service. Among the more or less scientific pictures in the Exhibition, the "Wrestlers," of the Stone Age, by Mr. Stuart G. Davis, is worthy of note, as an excursion into a field which Continental artists have long explored, but without exciting much interest on the part of the world in general, we are afraid. Nevertheless the times are mending in this respect, and who can tell what the University Extension Lectures may do. A more exciting subject would have been a fight between the Palæolithic men and a Mammoth or a woolly Rhinoceros, and perhaps the "Wrestlers" are not quite savage enough; however, that is a matter of opinion, and on the whole the picture is very well done.

During the agitation about the kilt of the Cameron Highlanders, a letter appeared in "The Globe" citing the fact that Piper Kenneth Mackay, of the 79th, marched round the square of his regiment at Waterloo in the heat of the action playing a pibroch with an unpronounceable name, and Mr. Lockhart Bogle has painted the incident, but unfortunately, as we think, from an anthropological point of view, he has made the men of the 79th so Irish in appearance that only the tartans preserve the gallant Scots from being taken for Irishmen. Whether Mr. Bogle purposely gave in to the Cockney idea of a Highlander, which, to judge from Cockney representations and remarks, is "own brother" to an Irishman, we cannot say, but in any case it is regrettable, as Mr. Lockhart Bogle can paint a true Highlander when he likes, and in our opinion has set other artists an example in this respect. Some of his Highland types are of sterling value to the anthropologist, as well as genuine works of art. He has it in him to correct the false Southern notions of what Highlanders are really like, and we hope he will never again pander, wittingly or unwittingly, to the exploded Irish theory. His other picture of Lord Archibald Campbell is worthy of all praise, and is a good specimen of an aristocratic Highland type, a type which is undoubtedly one of the highest, and perhaps the very highest, anthropologically speaking, in these islands. There are other portraits of Highlanders in the room, but all of them contradict the Irish fallacy. That Irish types do exist in the Highlands, as they do in England, is no doubt true, but they are "rare aves" in both.

Mr. W. G. Forster, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Zante, in a paper on the recent earthquakes in that island, says that a severe one is expected every thirty years or so. This cycle of disturbance appears to hold for the earthquakes of South Europe and Asia Minor in general. When the regular weekly slight shocks cease for any length of time, and the period of quiescence is followed by constant tremors, a disastrous shock may be expected. The last violent earthquake at Zante occurred on October 26, 1873, and although it was less severe its centre was about a mile from the centre of the recent shock, as proved by a knot of submarine cable which was lost in 1873, being buried under a mass of earth which fell upon it. A great earthquake on August 27, 1886, destroyed Filiatra, on the mainland to the south-east of Zante, but that island escaped. The shock covered up six knots of cable on that occasion at the centre of disturbance (lat. 37 deg. 25 min. N., long. 21 deg. 11 min. W.)

From that year to 1890 there were slight shocks in Zante, but they ceased until August, 1892, with the exception of a few tremors. On August 15 twelve shocks occurred, and after three days of tranquillity others were felt. This state of things continued until January last, when on the 30th of that month, at nine p.m., a sharp shock was felt, causing ripples on the sea. "At 5-34 a.m. the whole island," says Mr. Forster, "began to sway terrifically from east to west with a purely undulating motion, finishing up by a movement which I can only describe as being similar to that of some mighty force wrenching out the bowels of the earth." This shock lasted 12 seconds, and its centre was in the sea close to the town, and due east of it. At 1·56 a.m. on February 1 another severe shock took place, and after 23 hours a third. At least half a million sterling is required to rebuild the place.

Dr. Hovey, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has made an examination of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, during the month of March. His account of the facilities given to visitors is not encouraging as the hotel and approaches were in a disagreeable state, and although the Luray cavern of Virginia is lit by electricity, the Mammoth Cave is only supplied with lard-oil lamps. Nevertheless, he chronicles some advances, such as the clearing of the Audubon Avenue, and the opening of Granter Avenue, a remarkable gorge in the primeval woods, which now permits tourists to gain the extremity of the "long route." Mr. Hovey recommends the cave as a winter resort, for its temperature both of air and water is 54 deg. Fahr. all the year round, and boating can be enjoyed on the subterranean waters, such as Lethe Lake and Echo River. The acoustic properties of Chief City, an immense hall 450ft. long by 175ft. wide, in which many Indian relics were found, are very striking. It is possible to converse from end to end of it in a whisper.

Edmonson county contains a number of caves, some of which are claimed to rival the Mammoth Cave, but Mr. Hovey cautions visitors against the solicitations of touts. He, however, recommends the White Cave and Dixon's Cave, which are near the Mammoth Cave. The walls of the first are very white, it is filled with exquisite pools and stalactites, it ends in a deep pit, and is supposed to communicate with the Mammoth Cave near the end of Audubon Avenue, but this has never been proved. Dixon's Cave is thought to have been the original mouth of the Mammoth Cave. The mouth is choked with the mossy trunks of fallen trees, and the whole cavern is a single hall 1,500ft. long, 60 to 80ft. wide, and from 80 to 125ft. high. Myriads of hybernating bats were seen clinging to the roof in clusters. The floor is encumbered by ridges of stones, piled there by the nitre workers of 1812. Mr. Hovey estimates that an excavation of 60ft. would connect it with the Mammoth Cave. Dixon's Cave is probably the grandest subterranean hall on earth, and the effect is magnificent when Bengal lights are burned within it.

A "steam man" is the latest American novelty, the inventor, Professor George Moore, of Scotch, English, Irish, and Dutch extraction, according to our American authority, made a similar apparatus with partial success a number of years ago, but his present venture is large and intended to draw a waggon. The figure, 6ft. high, is encased in metal, and looks like a knight in mediaeval armour, with helmet and visor, smoking a cigar. The cigar, however, is an escape pipe, and the plumes on the helmet veil the top of the chimney. The furnace and boiler are contained inside the trunk, and the moving mechanism in the rest of the body. The man walks briskly at a pace of four or five miles an hour.

The Hodgkins Fund Prizes of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, have been founded by Mr. T. S. Hodgkins, of Setauket, New York, and the following prizes will be awarded on and after July 1st, 1894:—A prize of 10,000dols. for a treatise embodying some new and importsnt discovery in regard to the nature or properties of atmospheric air. These properties may be considered in their bearing upon any or all of the sciences. A prize of 2000dols. for the most satisfactory essay on the known properties of the air in relation to research, and on the proper direction of future research on the air; a prize of ,000dols. for the best popular treatise on the air, which need not exceed 20,000 words; and a gold medal, with duplicate in civil or bronze, will also be awarded annually or biennially for important contributions to our knowledge of the nature and properties of the air, or practical applications of it for the welfare of mankind. The treatises must be sent to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution before July 1, 1894, except those for the fisrt prize, which may be delayed till December 31, 1894, and they may be written in French, German, or Italian, as well as English.

The British Association will meet at Nottingham on Wednesday, September 13, at eight p.m. when Sir Archibald Geikie will resign the chair to Dr. I. S. Burdon Sanderson, who will deliver the Presidential address. On Thursday evening there will be a "soiree," and on Friday evening a lecture on "Flame" by Professor Arthur Smithells. The following Monday Professor Victor Horsley will discourse on the Physiology of the nervous system. On Tuesday evening there will be another "soiree," and on Wednesday afternoon the concluding general meeting. Various excursions will take place on Saturday, September 16, and Thursday, September 21.

The Council of the Royal Georaphical Society have been obliged to rescind the regulation admitting ladies to the society as Fellows. At the general meeting called by a band of Fellows who objected to the action of the council, the admisson of ladies as Fellows was negatived by a vote of 147 to 103, much to the surprise of the council and their adherents, who naturally view the decision as a retrograde step.

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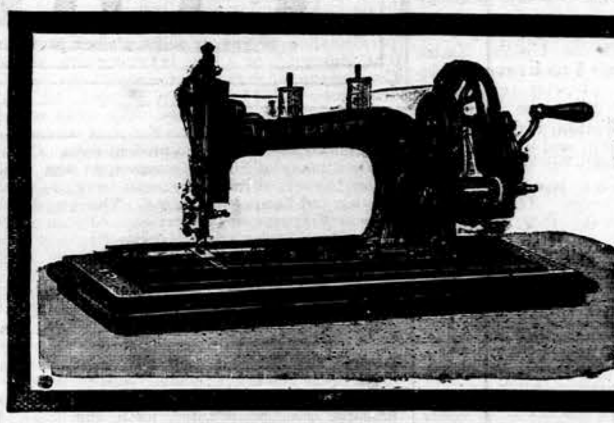

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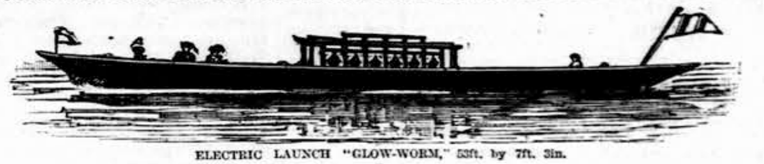

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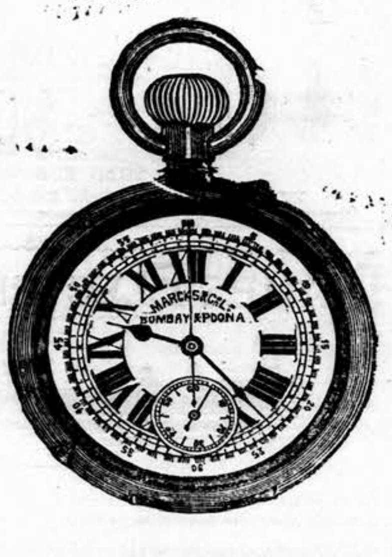

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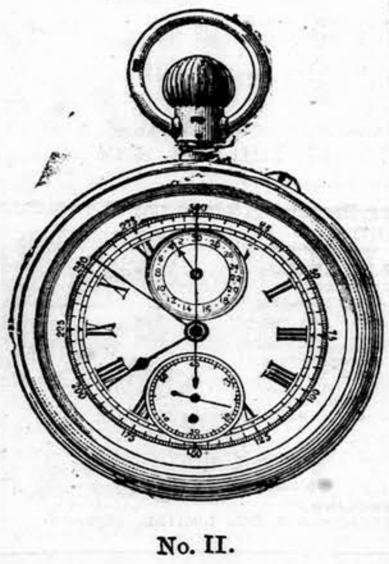

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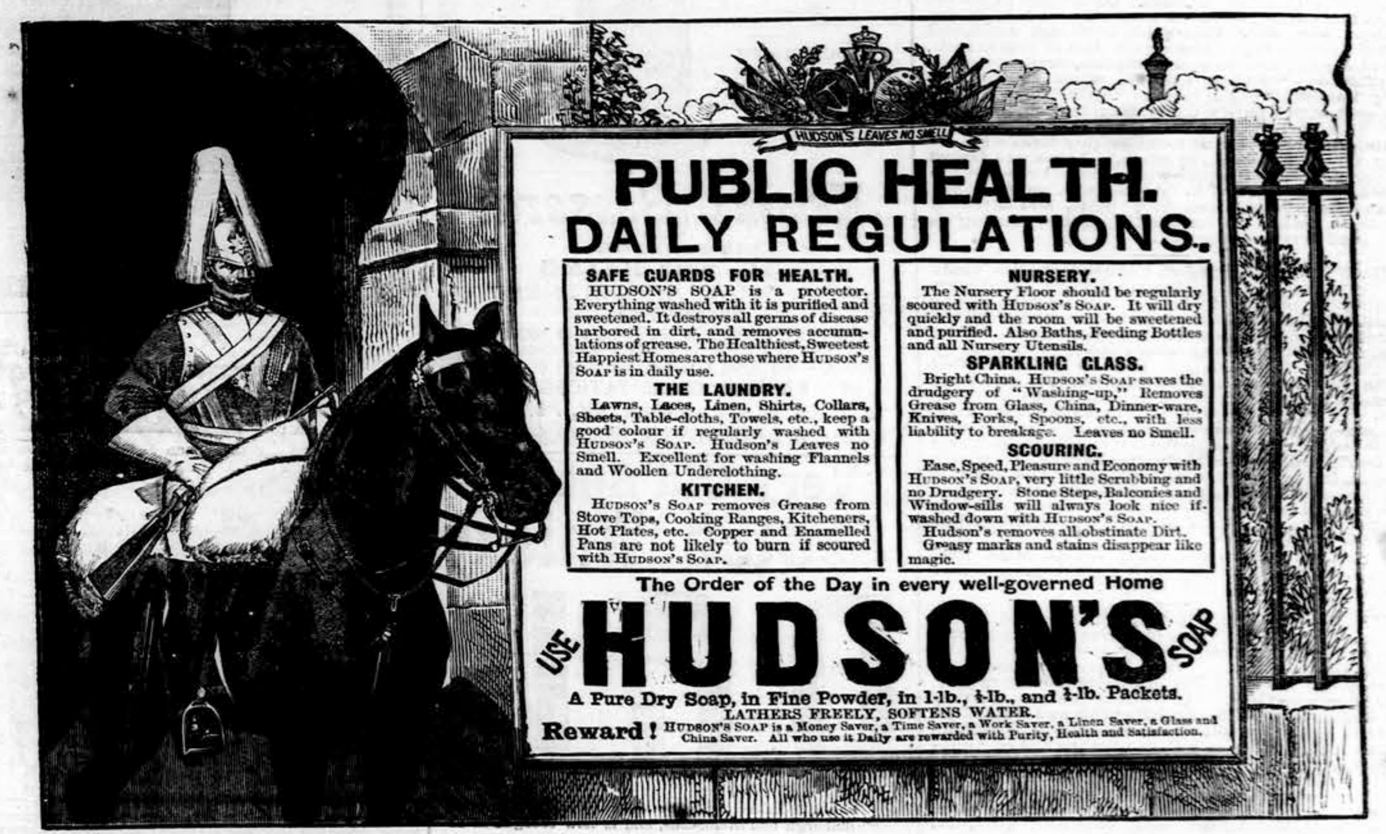

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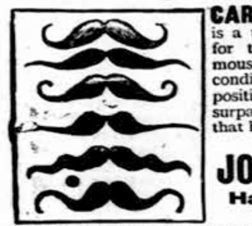

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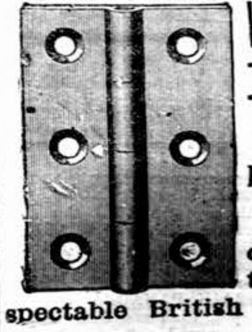

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